The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

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The Spanish Volunteers and the Authorities in Cuba.

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EUROPE.

The French Conspiracy—An Insane Englishman Arrested as a Plotter—Extent of the Plot—The Popular Vote—The Medical Students and Dr. Tardieu—Arrests at Le Creusot.

PARIS, May 2.—The *Figaro* of today says that a man was arrested at the race-course yesterday, (where the Emperor was expected as usual,) who, upon an examination, was found in possession of a revolver and a formidable-looking dagger. Subsequently his house was searched, and a large quantity of bombs discovered. He proved, however, to be an insane Englishman, who had nothing whatever to do with the conspiracy. The *Journal Officiel* begins today the publication of addresses presented to the Emperor congratulating him on the discovery and frustration of the conspiracy against his life. A number of bombs have been seized at the foundry of M. Lepay. An order had been received at this place for four hundred bombs, but owing to the strike only twenty-two had been delivered. The Police continue their arrests and searches in connection with the last conspiracy. The ramifications of the plot seemed to be much wider spread than at first supposed, and new developments are continually coming to light. Arrests continue to be made in all directions. The Central Committee in favor of the *plebiscite* have sent one hundred thousand copies of this morning's *Figaro*, which contains all the details of the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor, into the various Provinces, as a document furnishing arguments in favor of an affirmative vote. The public meetings held in different parts of Paris yesterday, were very exciting, and some were consequently dissolved by the authorities. In many instances the audiences departed amid shouts of "*Vive la Republique!*" No rioting has occurred. One of the radical journals this morning publishes a document pronouncing the expulsion of the Italian banker, Cernuschi, a violation of the laws of the country, done in the interest of a political party. The protest is signed by MM. Arago Cremieux, Jules Favre, J. Ferry Pelletan, Jules Simon, and many other equally well-known Radicals. The banker has gone to Geneva.... The *Ecole de Medecine* was reopened today. Dr. Tardieu was present and delivered his lecture without interruption, owing to the great precautions taken by the authorities. But on leaving the college the Professor was insulted by a large crowd of students in the street, and was compelled to call on the Police for protection....At Creusot yesterday M. Abet, a leader in the last strike, was arrested. The workmen attempted to rescue him, but did not succeed, and nine of them were made prisoners. Several soldiers were wounded during the struggle.... The Bishop of Evreux died while on his way home from Rome.

Antonelli's Reply to the Daru Note—The Opposition Bishops in the Council—Assassination—The Kelley and Bright Race on the Tyne.

ROME, May 2.—Cardinal Antonelli, in his reply, barely tells M. Daru that His Holiness the Pope declines to submit the French note to the Ecumenical Council. The prelates opposed to infallibility, and who absented themselves because that dogma was pressed upon the Council, have been communicated with by telegraph and urged to return to Rome.

LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch from Florence, just received, confirms the report of the assassination of Italian Consul Pappalepore at Buenos Ayres....The Kelley and Bright race in open boats for 400 sovereigns, which took place today on the river Tyne at Newcastle, from the High Level Bridge to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, resulted in favor of Harry Kelley, of Putney, ex-champion of the Thames. The betting before the start was five to four on Kelley. Bright won the toss, and took the north side, Kelley getting off first, with Bright closing up so rapidly that they were abreast at the first 100 yards. At Redheugh Bridge, Bright spurted and gained the lead as they reached Waterhouse Quay. Here Kelley, by a gallant effort, recovered his lost position, and continued gaining until he was sufficiently ahead to take Bright's water, which he did without hesitation at St. Ann's Bridge, keeping two lengths ahead until near Paradise Quay, where he eased up. Bright came up at this point with a grand spurt and fouled Kelley so palpably that the umpire gave the race to Kelley on that ground, although as it was he actually came in four lengths ahead. The time of the winner was 28 minutes and 30 seconds.

Proceedings in the British Parliament—The Irish Land Bill and the Monastery Inquiry in the House of Commons—Defeat of the Latter.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Lords to-night Baron Talbot presented a petition from the Parish Guardians of North Dublin praying for the repeal of the Act of Union. There being no business of importance, the House rose.... In the House of Commons, as important debates on the Irish Land bill and the Convent investigation, were expected, the benches were filled and the galleries and lobbies crowded. Many petitions were received for and against the proposed inquiry into monastic institutions. The correspondence on the Red River difficulty was ordered by the House. Mr. Otway, Under Colonial Secretary, explained that the trial of Barrett for the murder of Ryman, had been postponed to June in consequence of the absence of important witnesses. The House went into Committee on the Irish Land Bill. Mr. Synan moved an amendment making the term of agricultural leases sixty-one instead of thirty-one years. This was opposed by Mr. Disraeli and withdrawn. Mr. Ball moved to amend by reducing the term to twenty-one years. This he thought would meet all the equities of the case. The Marquis of Hartington deplored the introduction of such amendments. They created new elements of discord, especially between landlord and tenant. Mr. Palmer supported the amendment, which, on division of the House, was rejected by a vote of 209 to 290. Other amendments of details were considered, and either withdrawn or rejected. Without further action on the bill the Committee rose. Mr. Newdegate then urged his motion for an inquiry into the monastic institutions of England. Mr. Winterbotham opposed a proceeding which might cause scenes which the whole country would regret. Mr. Gladstone implored members to show a spirit of concession and conciliation. He was not opposed to an inquiry into the laws whereby monastic houses held property, but he was decidedly opposed to an investigation of their internal affairs. The House divided on Mr. Newdegate's motion for a committee of investigation, and rejected it by a majority of 118. Mr. Gladstone then moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the tenure of monastic property, and, after a slight opposition, the motion was carried by 201 majority. The House, at 2 o'clock A. M., adjourned....Lord Derby was before the Committee on Diplomatic Service today. In the course of his testimony he objected to the American system of diplomacy, because it employed men whose diplomatic career was accidental, not professional.

Mr. Jay in London—The English Weavers—Delegates to the Protestant Conference at New-York—Red River—Another Pastoral Letter from Cardinal Cullen—A Wreck.

LONDON, May 2.—John Jay and his family have arrived here....There is an active movement of the cotton weavers all over the country for advanced wages....The following delegates to the New-York Protestant Conference have already announced their intention to be present: Lord Alfred Churchill, Earl Cavan, and the following members of the House of Commons: Sir Harry Verney, Buckingham; William Shepherd Allen, Newcastle-under-Lyme; John Candlish, Sunderland; Thomas Chambers, Marylebone; William Fowler, Cambridge borough; William McArthur, Lambeth, and Rowland Smith, Derbyshire South....It is intimated that Gen. Lindsay, who commands the expedition to the Red River country, will remain there as Governor of the North-western Territory after order is restored....The *Times* this morning ridicules the *Tornado* case, saying that neither English conscience nor honor is in any way concerned with it.... Mr. Benson has announced his intention to resign the Presidency of the Oxford Boat Club in a few days.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—The propeller *City of Ragusa*, seven yards long, Capt. Buckley, will leave this port for New-York in a few days.

DUBLIN, May 2.—Cardinal Cullen has issued another pastoral letter, renewing his denunciation of Fenianism and Free Masonry, and reprobating Mr. Newdegate's inquiry into the monastic institutions.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 2.—The steam-ship *Hermann*, which arrived today from New-York, reports that on the 28th of April she passed a wreck painted black, with a white stripe around the stern, the deck-house painted yellow, and the foremast, which was still standing, white. She was evidently a bark.

CUBA.

The Reported Revolt of the Spanish Volunteers—Capture of the Morro Castle Doubtful—Why Gen. Jordan Left.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Government has, up to this morning, received no official dispatches in the least degree confirming or strengthening the report that volunteers have seized Morro Castle, as recently reported. There is no doubt, however, the volunteers control to a great degree the Spanish authorities. A prominent friend of Cuban independence says the reason why Gen. Jordan left the Cuban army is that he had engaged in that service for only one year, which time has expired; but he is now on his way to this country, accompanied by two secretaries, as an accredited agent of the insurgents.

Spanish Accounts of Operations on the Island—Another Order to Surrender Issued by De Rodas.

HAVANA, May 2.—The following reports of the situation in the interior come from Spanish sources:

"The insurgents in the Camaguey District continue to present themselves in large numbers to receive pardon. The resignation of the rebel Gen. Agramonte is confirmed. The rebels have abolished the rank of General-in-Chief, and appointed Federico Cavada Chief of Operations, and Bembeta Commanding-General in the Cinco Villas District. Fifteen Spanish soldiers captured last June by the rebels have just arrived at Puerto Principe. They were threatened with death by Quesada, but their lives were saved through the intercession of Bembeta, with whom they served up to the time of their release. The rebel President Cespedes is roaming about the coast, never sleeping twice in the same place. The disloyal Prefect Betancourt, alias Barbaso, and the Sub-Prefect Rafetti have been captured and executed at Puerto Principe. The gun-boat *Soldado* recently captured a small boat at La Guajaja Key. In the boat were found a passport issued to Gen. Goicouria and his commission as Ambassador to Mexico, both signed by Cespedes. Other gun-boats coming up the key were surrounded. A search will be made, and if Goicouria is on the island, he cannot escape. Many insurgents have been killed at Alymas, and near Santo Espiritu, by the volunteers."

Capt.-Gen. De Rodas has issued an order requiring all persons residing in the insurrectionary district to come to the nearest settlement or town within the next thirty days; and threatening that, should they neglect to do so, if captured they will be treated as rebels. This order causes much excitement, and is considered a heavy blow to the insurgent cause.

THE INDIANS.

The Disaffected Savages—All Available Troops Ordered to the Plains—Cheyenne Agency in Possession of the Indians.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—On inquiry at the proper quarter today it is ascertained that the Sioux are the principal, if not the only part of the Indians, who manifest restlessness which may at any time be changed to wide-spread hostilities against the whites. The War Department has recently ordered all the available military force to the Plains in order to guard the Pacific Railroad, as well as to keep the peace. The entire army does not consist of more than 30,000 men, inclusive of those not employed in the field, and the terms of enlistment of many of them are expiring faster than recruits can be obtained to take their places. The official reports show that the dissatisfaction of the Indians arises from the non-fulfillment of treaty stipulations made two years ago by Gens. Sherman, Terry, Sanborn, Harney, and several other officers and civilians, by which they were to be placed on reservations and fed for two years. The Indian Peace Commissioners will meet in Washington to-morrow to make arrangements for returning to the Indian country with a view of quieting the existing troubles.

CHEYENNE, May 2.—A private letter from Fort Laramie, dated April 30, says the Indians attacked Ben Mills' cattle herd on Chugwater, and slaughtered several cattle. The two men who were with the herd are missing. Large numbers of men are daily arriving from the East to join the Big Horn Association. Over a hundred turned out today and paraded the streets. The expedition will start May 10.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Persons who arrived at Sioux City yesterday from Fort Sully report that the Cheyenne agency has been taken possession of by the Indians; that on attempting to land they were ordered back by the savages, who fired over their heads; that Major Randall and comrades are prisoners, and that the Indians had killed a large number of cattle, the carcasses of which are seen along the river banks and on sand bars.

Collision Near Quebec—The Steamer City of Quebec Sunk in Half an Hour—Two Lives Lost.

QUEBEC, Canada, May 2.—The steam-ship *Germany* ran into the steam-ship *City of Quebec* when off Green Island, yesterday. The latter steamer sunk in deep water half an hour afterward. Her third engineer and a passenger were lost.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Opinion of the United States Naval Board at Yokohama—The Oneida Blameless—The Bombay Alone Responsible for Lives and Property Destroyed—Cruelty and Inhumanity.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The following is the opinion of the United States Naval Court, consisting of Capt. Roe, Lieut.-Com. Mullin and Paymaster Lyons, convened at Yokohama to investigate the cause of the collision between the *Bombay* and *Oneida*. It was received by the Navy Department today and forwarded to Congress:

The evidence in the case being in possession of the Court, the members, after mature and studious consideration, find as follows, to wit:

COURSE OF THE ONEIDA.

That on the 24th day of January, 1870, at 5½ P. M., the United States corvette *Oneida* got under way from Yokohama Harbor, and stood down the bay of Yeddo on her way to Hong Kong, and the way to the United States. About 5½ P. M. she passed to eastward of Eastward Light-ship, distance 200 fathoms; made sail, and under low steam shaped her course south by east, one-fourth east, to clear Saratoga Spit and pass around Kan Saki Light. That she steamed this course, running at a speed of little less than seven knots per hour until she arrived in the vicinity of Saratoga Spit, when the officer of the deck believed the vessel was sagging to westward from this course and hauled her up one and three-quarter points to the east, but only until the navigator could get on deck, who, after being informed of it, promptly ordered the ship again to be put on her course of south by east, one-quarter east, specially stating that he could not go more to eastward by reason of danger of getting ashore on Saratoga Spit.

THE BOMBAY IN SIGHT.

About this time the English Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship *Bombay*, Capt. Eyre, hove in sight around Kanon Saki Point and to eastward of it, distant from the *Oneida* about five or six miles, and bearing ahead, then rapidly passing on to the *Oneida's* starboard bow.

THE CRASH.

Very soon, indeed, the *Oneida's* lookout and navigator made out the masthead and starboard or green light of the *Bombay*, and they saw the *Bombay* pass from east to westward of Kanon Saki Light, and her course was narrowly observed by the officers on duty and by the lookout of the *Oneida*, and she was seen passing clear, giving a wide berth; that after running some fifteen or twenty minutes, rapidly changing her bearings more and more broad, about four to five points or more on the starboard bow of the *Oneida*, and while the *Oneida's* lights were brightly burning, the *Bombay* suddenly ported her helm and came directly at the *Oneida* in the direction of her green light, and struck her at starboard mizzen rigging at about an eight-knot speed, cutting away all her starboard quarter at an angle of forty-five degrees, and on a line from the main rigging to the wheel and to the starboard side of the combings of the cabin hatch, thence clear to her rudder-head down to the water's edge; that the *Oneida* had her whole wheel carried away, then rounded to port and stood in toward the shoal in an east by north direction, and sunk in twenty fathoms of water in about twelve to fifteen minutes after, carrying down with her some one hundred and fifteen of her officers and men.

POSITION OF THE VESSELS.

It appears fully from the evidence that the *Oneida* at no time saw the red light, but constantly saw the green light of the *Bombay*, and that her own lights were properly placed and in full burning order. It also appears that officers and crew acted with coolness and discipline, and at no time acted in doubt or hesitation, but that when the *Bombay* was about five points on the *Oneida's* starboard bow, or three points forward of her starboard beam, the *Bombay* put her helm hard-a-port and went directly at the *Oneida*, when the latter vessel at once flung her own helm hard-a-starboard, and it was in that position, and the ship was rapidly paying off to port when the *Bombay* struck. At this time the *Oneida* headed as high as east by north, and the *Bombay* headed north-easterly, north to north-east.

THE CRY FOR HELP UNHEEDED.

It is also shown that after the collision the Executive Officer of the *Oneida*, Lieut.-Commander Stewart, hailed the *Bombay* several times, calling to her to lay by as the *Oneida* was cut down, and this when the *Bombay* was within a few yards of the *Oneida's* stern; that this call was unanswered and unheeded; that then three or four big guns were fired from the *Oneida* as signals of distress, with a full service charge of six pounds of powder, and these signals were also unheeded. It is also shown that at the moment of collision the *Bombay* stopped the engines for a very few moments, but that she did not once lose her headway; but after crushing through the quarter of the *Oneida*, rending a breach so wide that persons in her big cabin looked out in to the open sea through a space from fifteen to twenty feet or more, and yet the *Bombay* kept on her way direct; that she passed out of sight of the officers and men who were hailing and looking at her in five to ten minutes, and anchored safely in Yokohama Harbor at 7½ o'clock on the same evening. The *Bombay* neither offered nor asked for assistance, or communicated after the collision.

THE ONEIDA BLAMELESS.

The Court, therefore, totally exonerates and exculpates the *Oneida* and her officers from all and any blame for this horrible disaster, and find that they acted promptly; that the *Oneida* was skillfully handled and that the international rules of the road were carefully and intelligently obeyed.

SHORT OF BOATS.

The Court at this point observes, however, with deep pain, that the *Oneida* had lost her gig by the collision, that the dingey-boat had been broken into some time before sailing, and that during a typhoon some months previous she had lost her two largest and most serviceable boats, thus leaving her in an hour of supreme distress with but two boats to save her people. Had the *Oneida* replaced her boats and gone to sea with a full complement of them, it is morally certain many more valuable lives would have been saved.

THE BOMBAY IGNORANT OR RECKLESS.

The *Bombay*, on the other hand, acted either grossly ignorant or wilfully reckless. After rounding Kanon Saki light to the eastward of it, then passing it so as to show her mast-head and green light to the westward of it as seen from the *Oneida*, she had no reason to stand so far to the eastward as the *Oneida* was shown to be, nor could she have passed to the eastward of the Oneida's position at the time of the collision at night, as she seems to have endeavored to do, without endangering her own safety by going ashore on Saratoga Spit; nor can the plea be made or sustained of a narrow channel-way, for at this place the shortest distance between two points of danger east and west is some three to three and a half nautical miles. Moreover, the land on the west side is very high and steep too, while on the eastern side, where the *Oneida* was, there was a dangerous shallow, without a land-mark at night to be seen to guide. Hence the *Bombay* crossing so far over to the eastern shore with the green light of the *Oneida* in full view, as it must have been, is an action so extraordinary as to stagger a common sense of safety and duty, to say nothing of regulations and seaman-like knowledge.

THE BOMBAY RAN AT THE ONEIDA.

A line due south by east, quarter-east, drawn through the Saratoga Spit buoy, and another at a point to westward of Kanon Saki light, in a direction north by west, half-west, after rounding the light, which is the pilot course, shows how impossible it was for the *Bombay* to have collided with the *Oneida* unless indeed she ran directly at the latter's green light, as several witnesses testified she did. The cause of the collision, then, is altogether and entirely due to the *Bombay*, whose commanding officer is to blame beyond excuse.

UNPARALLELED CRUELTY.

Again, the conduct of the *Bombay* after the collision, in passing on out of sight; in not communicating with the *Oneida*; in disregarding the loud hails of the executive officers of the *Oneida*; disregarding the signal of her steam-whistle, which was kept blowing until the *Oneida* sunk, and finally, in not hearing, or if she heard, in not replying to the three or four heavy signal guns fired from the *Oneida*, although they were distinctly heard in Yokohama, at a distance of over nine miles, is so guilty and blameable that this Court can only speak of it as unparalleled in cruelty.

THE BOMBAY OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE.

Finally, from the evidence adduced, which has been accumulated to a degree only in measure of the gravity of the case, from the inspection of the known courses and positions on the chart, which is a part of this record, we fix the entire fault of this dreadful collision, the total loss to the Government of the United States of the steam corvette *Oneida*, with the destruction of the lives of 115 of her officers and crew, on the officers and commander of the English steamship *Bombay*.

A Students' Rebellion in Dickinson College—Two Classes in Open Revolt.

CARLISLE, Penn., May 2.—The Junior and Sophomore classes of Dickinson College have rebelled against an order of the Faculty issued April 26. Both classes absented themselves from recitations, leave of absence having previously been refused by the Faculty. Fifteen marks were assessed upon the offending students. To this punishment the students object, claiming that the punishment is excessive. The Faculty not yielding up to Saturday, the students then notified the Faculty that until the difference was settled they would perform no duties. The Faculty notified them this morning that they will proceed as usual, and that absentees from recitations to-day would be suspended until September, and any remaining in town after Tuesday, May 3, would be expelled. The classes have refused today to attend recitations and are consequently suspended. The two classes compose about one half of the students at the college. There is a report that the Executive Committee have been asked to interfere, but they have declined to do anything except as mediators in the matter, and will meet in the chapel this evening to see if any arrangement can be effected. The difficulty seems to be concerning a question of authority.

THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Mayoralty Injunction in the Circuit Court—Respect to the Memory of the Victims of the Disaster—Pease Phillips' Case—The Georgia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., May 2.—In the United States Circuit Court today, Chief-Justice Chase presiding, the writ of injunction in the case of George Cahoon vs. Henry K. Ellyson, granted by the District Judge, which by its own terms as well as by the terms of the law, expires today, unless a motion be made for its renewal, the Court understands that this case is now disposed of by agreement, and by the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, and the case is therefore dismissed....Gen. Bradley T. Johnson announced that a series of resolutions adopted by the Bar of Richmond in reference to the recent calamity would be presented to the Court to-morrow, and an adjournment of the Court asked.

The Chief-Justice—We shall feel it our duty to join in any demonstration of sorrow and respect which may be intended by the members of the Bar in respect to the great calamity, and in consideration of the motion made by Gen. Johnson, will adjourn to-morrow until Wednesday, and then meet only to hear the resolution read.... In the case of James Jeter Phillips, convicted of the murder of his wife three years ago, and whose case was stayed by Judge Underwood's decision that the Court officers who had not taken the iron-clad oath were not legal officers, it was decided by the Chief Justice as follows:

"This appeal in the case will be determined by the same principles which governed the Court in the determination of the Cesar Griffin case. The opinion of the presiding Judge of the Circuit Court is made by law the opinion of the Court. That opinion was that the sentence was pronounced by competent authority under the Constitution of the United States, as well as under the laws of the State of Virginia. The appeal in the case of Phillips will therefore be dismissed."

Unless the Executive intervene, the prisoner, under this decision, will be executed July 8. He has been respited nine times, awaiting the decision of the United States Court.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 2.—Both Houses met this morning. No business was transacted in the Senate, that body awaiting the action of the House on the resolution to adjourn. The House concurred in the Senate resolutions, continuing the Appropriation act, the Tax act, &c., and they were adopted as a whole by 77 yeas to 56 nays. Adjourned.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Proceedings in the National Convention in Washington—Coming Meeting of the American Medical Association—Exciting Preliminary Meeting—Colored Delegates Rejected.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The National Convention of Medical Colleges has passed the preamble and resolutions offered by Prof. Logan, setting forth "that, as this Convention has failed to secure the assent of a majority of the regular medical colleges of the United States to the system of improvement in medical education recommended at its last session, and as it is the opinion of this Convention that the best means of gradual improvement in medical education can be inaugurated in the medical colleges of this country will be found in the associated action of such colleges as will unite for that purpose.

Resolved, First, That a Committee of nine be appointed whose duty it shall be to communicate with the faculties of all the regular medical colleges in the United States, with the view to ascertain how many of them may be willing to become members of an Association of Medical Colleges, having for its prime object the improvement of the medical education.

Second—That the Chairman of said Committee be instructed as soon as he shall have received affirmative replies from the regular colleges, to inform each Faculty so consenting of the fact, and to request that each Faculty elect one or more delegates to convene on the Friday before the day appointed for the meeting of the American Medical Association in 1871, and at the place of meeting chosen by that body, said delegates to be fully authorized to pledge their respective Faculties to whatever definite plans of improvement in medical education may be adopted by the body in convention.

Third—It is hereby recommended that said colleges organize themselves in behalf of their respective institutions into a permanent association of medical colleges for the above-mentioned object, and with the view of co-operating with the American Medical Association and the profession at large to accomplish so desirable an end.

Fourth—That Prof. N. S. Davis, the Chairman of the Committee appointed by this body at its last session to communicate with the Medical Colleges on the same subject, be made Chairman of this Committee, and that the Committee be authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur in its ranks.

The Chair appointed the following as the Committee:

Prof. N. S. Davis, of Illinois; Samuel Logan, New-Orleans; A. Hammer, St. Louis; T. Parvin, Louisville; S. D. Gross, Philadelphia; G. C. Blackman, Cincinnati; J. C. Shattuck, Boston; A. C. Post, New-York.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The annual session of the American Medical Association will commence at Lincoln Hall, in this city, to-morrow. The delegates number over 800, and comprise the most eminent medical men of the United States. After organizing, the work of the several departments will be apportioned. At 2 o'clock P. M. the Association will pay their respects to the President and Mrs. Grant. The Committee on Credentials refused, at a preliminary meeting to-night, to receive the credentials of the delegates from the National Medical Society, a new organization of the District of Columbia; also those from the Howard University Medical Department, and from three hospitals and the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of Georgetown College. The reason assigned is their consultation with colored physicians, notwithstanding they have been regularly graded. All the white physicians, as well as three colored, in those organizations are thus ruled out. They number in the aggregate about twenty-five. The rejected delegates, to whom reference is above made, together with a number of those from the Northern States to the American Medical Association held a meeting to-night and expressed their indignation at the course of the Committee on Credentials. A majority and minority report will be presented at the meeting to-morrow, which, according to present appearances, will occasion earnest discussion and excitement.

Democratic Union Convention.

The Democratic Union City and County Convention met at Masonic Hall last evening. Mr. Roswell D. Hatch called the meeting to order, and Mr. Smith Ely was subsequently chosen Chairman, Messrs. John Halloran and S. Heyman being selected as Secretaries. About 189 delegates were present, representing nineteen wards. A short address was made by Mr. Ely, attacking the course of Tammany Hall. On motion of Mr. Kerwin, of the Third Ward, the following Committee was appointed to confer with all political organizations opposed to Tammany in regard to making a joint ticket: Messrs. Burke, McKinley, Kerwin, Kirk, Cahill, Murray, Bagley, Delaney, McArdle, Gale, McGurkin, Halloran, Wheeler, Cassidy, McNichol, Malone, Giles, Riley, Mitchell, Maloney, McCabe and Hatch. Subsequently the Convention adjourned subject to the call of the President, without making any nominations.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH STEAM-SHIP PEREIRE.

The General Transatlantic Steam-ship Company's steamer *Pereire*, from Havre April 21 and Brest April 22, reached this port last night. Her advices are later by four days than were those at hand by the *America* on Monday. Capt. Duchesne is once more entitled to thanks for the freshest foreign files, supplied with the usual liberality and promptness.

The *Francais*, of April 20, has the following: "A phrase attributed to Count de Segur d'Aguesseau was current last evening in political circles. The honorable Senator said in the Senate: 'Is it our fault if the members of the late dynasty ran away like rabbits?' The last two words were omitted in the report published by the official journal."

It may be remembered, says *Galignani's Messenger*, that some time back the son of the Count d'Aquila-Bourbon contracted a marriage which was not exactly to the taste of His Royal Highness, the father. The young married couple went to the United States, and, after remaining there some months, lately returned to Paris. A reconciliation has now been effected, and a family meeting took place on April 18, when everything passed over with the greatest cordiality.

CONSTITUTIONAL FRANCE.

The Senatus Consultum in the Legislature—Prefatory Remarks to Its Final Adoption by M. Emile Ollivier.

In the French Legislature, on April 20, previous to the adoption of article 45 of the Senatus Consultum, and to the indorsement in its entirety of that measure, M. Ollivier made the remarks following:

SPEECH OF M. OLLIVIER.

When the question of the plebiscite was forced on our attention, we asked ourselves above all whether there was any imperious necessity for consulting the nation. To what purpose, we at first said. Moral tranquillity is restored, business prospers and a general satisfaction prevails. Why disturb the present calm by a factitious agitation? But we then recalled to mind the very sensible and profound maxim of La Bruyere: "To think only of one's self and of the present is a source of great errors in politics." We consider the ever increasing difficulties that would be created by the establishment of a Constitution in manifest contradiction with the fundamental pact of 1851, and we decided that it would be both improvident and dangerous not to demand for the new regime the sanction which alone constituted the strength of the old. Our resolution once taken, we determined also not to do more than was necessary. We never entertained a thought of submitting to a fresh vote what was supremely decided in 1852, or of converting the hereditary Empire into an elective one by bringing again under discussion the principle of the State and the dynasty. Only the liberal modifications were to be submitted to the plebiscite. And now, gentlemen, what is about to happen? Will the parties in whose presence we stand imitate our prudence and return a limited reply to a restricted question? Or will they abandon themselves to an inveterate animosity, and agitate, either covertly or openly, the phantom of revolution. We know not, and we are unwilling to attribute to committees which work in the shade intentions which have not been manifested in open daylight. As for us, we shall accept the combat in the way it is offered. If only on the Liberal ground, we shall remain on it; if our opponents, enlarging and displacing the question, seek to conduct it to the revolutionary ground, still we shall accept it. Only we call France and history to take note that we shall not have given the provocation. And if the country is again placed as it has so many times been since 1789, in the alternative of a pacific evolution and a violent subversion, let the responsibility fall on our adversaries. We shall say to them: "Do not accuse us of evoking the spectre rouge, when we are only pointing out to the nation the perils, the calamities, the irremediable disasters that must follow the realization of your frantic schemes. You are the men who have revived the fears and disquietudes; you are those who have given a present vitality to the traces and sanguinary reminiscences of the past. Let the responsibility fall on your heads." If the present experiment succeeds, as I am sure it will, the Liberal transformation will be accomplished without the revolutionary spirit having been able to compromise it or to condemn the country to an even momentary reaction. I can now reply without the slightest embarrassment to the question of Count de Segur d'Aguesseau: "What will you do with your victory?" I answer, We shall use it, but in such a manner as not to forget the means by which we obtained it. And why shall we be victorious? Why will the Emperor conquer, if you will allow me so to speak? Because before him all sovereigns have exhibited the spectacle of incessant fluctuations in their wills and decisions, some resisting after having yielded, others doing just the reverse. Thus the first perished by their obstinacy, the last by their concessions. The Emperor, on the contrary, has always followed a direct path; he has never attempted to take back what he once granted. Sometimes, indeed, he has hesitated and his preparatory reflections may have seemed too long to some persons, but he has never taken a backward after a forward step, and what he has conceded has been definitively acquired. His success will have a second cause, namely, that he has always shown himself generous and magnanimous toward his adversaries. In former reigns, an amnesty was a rare event; in the present they are too numerous to be mentioned. The Government, therefore, will remain after the victory what it was before, liberal, progressive, accessible, conciliatory to its adversaries, persecuting no one. It will prosecute the work of appeasement and union. To complete the triumph of the present day will not suffice for us, we shall prolong it in the future, and we foster the hope that in a few years those who now combat us will have acknowledged, overcome by evidence, that democracy and liberty could not have obtained from any other Government the satisfactions they have derived from the Imperial. Gentlemen, it is not without emotion that I contemplate the close of these debates and the arrival of the solemn hour of trial to which we invite the country. Providence has refused nothing to this dear land of France: neither force, nor beauty, nor grace are wanting; one quality only has been found deficient; I mean the patient and measured persistence in the same idea, which is called political spirit. Either her impressions carry her beyond the mark, or her discouragements leave her short of the goal. If for the first time liberty is now acquired without convulsions, our noble country will have obtained the only gift that it wanted, and there will be in the world not only a great sovereign, but a nation without a rival.

Parties on the Plebiscitum.

L'Opinion Nationale, according to *Galignani's Messenger*, very justly observes that the *plebiscite*, whatever may be its definitive result, will have very efficiently contributed to a reclassification of the various groups which are improperly called parties. The Right Center on this occasion amalgamates with the Right; the Left Center abdicates as a body, and leaves its members free to follow their individual inspiration. The Left has divided into two parts—one of which is ranged under the banner of M. Ernest Picard, while the other remains in communion with MM. Gambetta and Ferry. A similar movement is taking place among the journals. The *Liberte* and the *Figaro* have enlisted under the flag of the Right Center, and find themselves marching in accord with the *Public* and the *Peuple Francais*; the *Debats* and the *Opinion Nationale*, without wishing to assume any colors but their own, recommend an affirmative vote; the *Temps*, which at first went to the meeting of the Left, found matters going too fast, and retired; the *Marseillaise* also retired, but for a diametrically contrary reason. On the other hand the *Siecle* and the *Avenir National* remain associated with the *Reveil*, the *Cloche* and the *Rappel*. The *Siecle* ought to feel itself somewhat out of its latitude in this noisy company, as it seems scarcely to remain in the same mind two days running. But it has this excuse, that the shades of distinction in many cases are difficult to fix.

The Anti-Plebiscitum Manifesto of the Extreme Left.

The following is the manifesto of the Extreme Left, drawn up by MM. Gambetta and Ferry, and addressed to electors who will have to vote on the *plebiscite*:

"The 2d of December subjected France to the power of one man. At present, personal government is judged by its fruits. Experience condemns it and the nation repudiates it.

At the last elections, the French people plainly manifested its sovereign will; and for personal Government it intends to substitute that of the country by itself.

Does the new Constitution on which you are called upon to pronounce realize the national wishes? No, for it does not establish the Government of the country by the country; it only pretends to do so.

The personal government is not destroyed; it preserves intact its most redoubtable prerogatives; it continues to exist, abroad, by the right to make treaties and declare war—attributes of which, during fifteen years, a use so fatal to the country has been made; and at home, by the personal rule of the Chief of the State, aided by Ministers, a Council of State, a Senate, all named by himself; a Legislative Body whose election he has secured through official candidatures and administrative pressure, by the command of the armed force, the appointment to all employments, an excessive centralization which places in his hands all the organized resources of the country and confiscates the autonomy of the communes, and which does not even leave to the populations the right to elect their municipal Magistrates.

Finally, and to crown this edifice of Imperial omnipotence, the new Constitution gives up to the exclusive initiative of the head of the State, the right which belongs essentially to every free people, of reforming, when it may consider such a course necessary, its fundamental institutions; at the same time that it hands over to the executive the Caesarian right of appeal to the people, which is nothing more than the permanent menace of a *coup d'etat*. Such is the Constitution proposed to you.

You are asked to sign your abdication. Will you do so? Will you renew the full powers of the Empire? Will you, under the appearance of a Parliamentary system, consolidate personal Government? If such is your intention, vote: Yes.

But if you have profited by the lesson drawn from events; if you have not forgotten either the eighteen years of oppression and the outrages on liberty, or Mexico, or Sadowa, or the debt of five thousand millions incurred, or the budgets exceeding two thousand millions, or the conscription, heavy taxes, and large contingents, you cannot vote Yes.

And the reason is, that all these evils, the traces of which will not be effaced for a long time from France, sprang, eighteen years ago, from two plebiscites similar to the one now submitted to you. At present, as then, you are asked to accord carte-blanche the alienation of your sovereignty, the transmission of the popular right to the hands of one man and family, the confiscation of the imprescriptible right of future generations.

In the name of the sovereignty of the people and of the national dignity, in that of social order and peace, which can only be realized by the conciliation of interests and classes in a free democracy, reject by your vote the new Constitution; protest by a negative vote, by a blank bulletin, or even by abstention; all methods of showing disapproval will bring their quota to the side of liberty.

As for ourselves, we shall resolutely vote No, and we advise you to do the same."

This document bears the signatures of Emmanuel Arago, D. Bancel, A. Cremieux, Garnier-Pages, and thirteen other Deputies, and by eight names of writers in the Democratic Press of Paris.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Richmond Calamity—A Committee to Receive Subscriptions.

A special meeting was held by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, Mr. Geo. Opdyke presiding, in order to take action with regard to the recent calamity at Richmond, Va. On calling the meeting to order, the Chairman spoke of the affliction caused to the community of Richmond by the accident, and of the measures of relief that ought to be taken. He also stated that in the Court-room which fell in, a convention of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce was held in December last, to which he and several other members of that Chamber had been delegates, and that they were very kindly and hospitably treated by the people of Richmond. Mr. A. A. Low offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of this Chamber have read with the most painful emotions such details as have been published of the recent calamity in the City of Richmond—a calamity which has desolated the hearts and homes of hundreds of people, and covered the whole community with the garments of mourning; and that this event affords a fitting occasion for this Chamber, and for our fellow-citizens generally, to manifest, by word and by deed, their sympathy for the bereaved and afflicted.

Resolved, That the death of more than sixty men of mature years, and the disabling of 100 others by the falling in of the Capitol at Richmond, will not only carry sorrow and suffering to the widows and children of the deceased and to the families of those who are temporarily deprived of their natural protectors, but will necessarily reduce a large number of persons to a condition of want and dependence; and feeling how severely this pressure will fall upon a community that has had so much to endure in years past, this Chamber would express the hope that the call for aid which comes to them will be cheerfully and generously answered.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to receive subscriptions, and that a copy of the foregoing be sent to the Mayor of Richmond.

In support of these resolutions he also read the following extract from a private letter from Richmond:

Terrible as the first result of the calamity at our State House was in the killed, the developments since in the suffering maimed and their dependent families, and the families of the dead, is heart-rending indeed. The more we investigate the more we perceive are the sad cases to be aided. Thanking you for your kind expression of sympathy for our stricken people, we are free to say, that any pecuniary aid that may be sent from your City for the benefit of those left destitute by the recent calamity, will be thankfully received and be properly distributed.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden and Gen. F. M. Wetmore having made appropriate remarks, the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The following Committee to receive subscriptions was appointed by the Chair: Messrs. William E. Dodge, S. B. Chittenden, Charles H. Marshall, Josiah O. Low, J. S. T. Stranahan, Henry M. Taber, Horace B. Claflin, Edward S. Jaffray, Francis S. Lathrop, F. A. Conkling, John J. Cisco, George Cabot Ward, Marshall O. Roberts, Henry Clews and Jackson S. Schultz, to whom, on motion of Gen. Wetmore, the name of the Chairman, Mr. Geo. Opdyke, was added. The meeting then adjourned.

The Bloomingdale Murder—Testimony for the Prosecution and for the Defense.

The trial in the case of John J. Nixon, charged with the Bloomingdale murder, was continued yesterday, at Paterson, before Judges Bedle, Sanford, Terhune and Daggers. Henry Van Ness and Tunis H. Freeland testified to the appearance of the bloody clothes of Nixon, and of the body of Sisco when found. Thomas R. Mehan testified that the prisoner had threatened Sisco with violence. William Babcock gave evidence of previous difficulties between the two men. Alfred Cooke, James Mance, Abraham H. Vreeland, James W. Burton, Isaac Waters, John Cook, Margaret Emma Hoppan, Francis V. Gurnee, Jacob J. Meade, Dr. McWithy, William Reardon and Willis B. Hoxie were examined for the prosecution, corroborating the evidence previously elicited.

Mr. Evans opened for the defense by claiming that this was not a premeditated murder, but that it was merely a fight, and not begun by defendant, but by deceased; and that if he should be found guilty of anything, it could not be of a crime exceeding assault and battery.

Abraham H. Freeland, one of the witnesses for the State, was called for the defense and examined by Mr. Woodruff, by whom he sought to prove that the statement by Burton of Nixon's having made the statement made by him in Carman's Hotel was false, and that such conversation had never occurred.

Munson Mabey testified that Nixon had said that there was no need of Abe Freeland and Sisco's fighting, and did all he could to restrain them from fighting, and also stating the amount of liquor drank between the parties, and detailing fully the terms on which they appeared to be.

Peter Cook was next examined. It was sought to be proved by this witness that it all arose from the manner in which Nixon had been treated by Sisco on the night of 22d of January, and how an opprobrious name was applied to the prisoner.

Francis W. Gurnee having been already sworn, testified that he knew of no cause of quarrel between Nixon and Sisco, and that Sisco had threatened to "help him (Gurnee) to his grave," why he knew not; had known Sisco for two years; when sober he was a very nice sort of a person, but when drunk very bad.

Wm. Mabey was next examined. Nothing material was elicited from him.

Geo. Carman testified that he had picked portions of whiskers from large stones around where the body of Sisco was found, and concluded they belonged to David Sisco.

The Court adjourned till Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., Judge Bedle having to open the Hudson County Court on Tuesday morning.

Criminal Business Before Judge Bedford.

The May term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, Judge Bedford presiding. Richard Burns pleaded guilty to having stolen $61 worth of clothing from John Byrne, of No. [illegible] Sixth-avenue. It appeared that he decamped with the property after one day's residence with the complainant as a boarder. He was sent to State Prison for four years. Subsequently a motion was made to reduce the bail in the case of Dr. Kernan, charged with a felonious assault on P. J. Meehan, editor of the *Irish American*, from $5,000 to $2,000. The decision was reserved. Henry Johnson was tried and convicted on an indictment for robbery in the first degree, in which he was jointly charged with John Brown with having waylaid John Riley, of No. [illegible] Washington-street, in Rose-street, taking from him [illegible] in money. The accused was sent to State Prison for five years, after which the Court adjourned until this morning.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

More Evidence as to Intoxication and Threats.

MRS. CALHOUN ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Her Explanation of those Famous Letters.

DEFENDANT'S TREATMENT OF HIS WIFE.

How She Came to Go on the Stage.

That Intercepted Letter, and Mrs. Calhoun's View of It.

The McFarland trial entered upon its fifth week and nineteenth day yesterday. The Court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and had it not been for a pardonable ruse on the part of the officers, who, after an adjournment of the Oyer and Terminer, partially cleared the room in order to give space for those who had legitimate business in the Court of General Sessions, there would have been a still greater throng. Captain Henry McCloskey and his able assistants are entitled to the greatest praise for the admirable manner in which they have discharged their arduous duties during this protracted trial. The Captain has placed at the service of the reporters one of his officers, Mr. John Hall, who makes it part of his duty to see that the chairs set apart for them are not appropriated by outsiders. But notwithstanding these admirable arrangements, certain parties, under one pretense or another, manage to introduce themselves within the bar, and yield their places reluctantly when required to do so.

The attendance of ladies was larger yesterday than on any day before, and those who could not find chairs willingly remained on their feet, propping themselves against the wall, during the entire session. At recess these "wall-flowers" obtained rest by occupying vacant chairs, and drawing from their capacious pockets luncheons, proceeded to discuss them in common with their more fortunate companions. One coterie had a complete "set out" upon one of the tables, and refreshed the inner woman in a truly "sister"-istic manner. Among the notables present during the trial yesterday were Hon. John G. Schumaker, M. C. from the Third District; Hon. Grenville T. Jencks and Judge Brady.

Soon after the reassembling of the Court, after recess, a sensation was created by the entrance of Mrs. Runkle—nee Gilbert, afterward Mrs. Calhoun, accompanied by a lady closely veiled and dressed in deep mourning. This companion everybody supposed was Mrs. McFarland, and of course everybody's eyes were directed toward her. She was conducted to a seat in one corner inside the bar, and then, removing her veil, disclosed a face which was pale, but pleasant, and the searching look she directed toward the seat occupied by McFarland, led those who watched it to believe that she was the mother looking for her child. Percy's innocent gambols were hushed when this woman entered, and he sat quiet and closely clasped in the arms of his father. Presently the child wandered from his seat and stole a glance toward the lady in black, then returning softly whispered in his father's ear and nestled again in his bosom. During the brief interval of his absence McFarland's countenance changed, his manner was nervous, and he evidently felt as if some new trouble was impending. As soon as Percy returned to him, however, he became more composed. It was subsequently ascertained that the lady was not Mrs. McFarland, but one of Mrs. Runkle's sisters—which one did not appear. There were ten witnesses examined by the prosecution, in rebuttal, yesterday. Luther Horton, who was one of the Provost-Marshal's clerks in 1863, testified that on one occasion McFarland was so much under the influence of liquor that he was taken home by witness. James S. Gamble, of Woodside, N. J., testified to threats against Richardson. Myers l'Anson, also of Woodside, testified to the same effect. James S. Merriam, a lawyer, gave evidence regarding attachments against the property of McFarland as early as 1860. Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy swore that in the latter part of 1866 McFarland offered to sell to him for $100 letters showing his wife's debauchery, and the character of Richardson and others of the *Tribune* staff, thinking that he (Pomeroy) would like to "get square" with Horace Greeley. James W. Schermerhorn testified to having published, in March, 1861, an article which was brought him by McFarland, but he could not tell how many years the article had been written; Joel B. Erhardt, John Baker and John Stout were called to testify regarding McFarland's habits, but could not speak positively, and were not cross-examined.

Then the witness of the day was called—Mrs. Runkle. This is the Mrs. Calhoun whose name has figured so extensively throughout the entire trial. As her name was called every eye was turned toward the "ladies' gallery," and a low hum ran through the Court-room as she slowly rose, encouraged by her husband, emerged from her nook and approached the witness-stand. She was sworn, and took her seat with great composure, and responded to the questions of counsel in a tone almost inaudible ten feet from where she sat. Her direct examination was frequently interrupted by objections on the part of Mr. Graham, and the arguments which followed, and thus her testimony was prolonged to the adjournment of the Court—over two hours. She was permitted to explain her letters, which have been published, and about which so much comment has been made, though Mr. Graham remarked, "She could not wipe out her pen with her tongue, and the jury must judge of the effect which such letters would have upon the mind of McFarland." She claimed that these letters were written from the purest motives, and with a view to assist and encourage Mrs. McFarland, who was then in distress. The original of the letter in which it is claimed the initials "J. R. Y." occur, was shown to witness, who declared emphatically that the letters which were supposed to form initials really formed the word "you." An attempt was made to put in evidence a letter from Mrs. McFarland to Mrs. Calhoun, but it was excluded under the rule that "a wife cannot under any circumstances be called upon to testify against her husband." It appeared from Mrs. Runkle's testimony that she had not read the "intercepted letter." As she had not read it Mr. Graham read passages from it to her, and as he concluded each passage asked her opinion, eliciting the reply that she did not approve of such language and did not defend Mr. Richardson.

The testimony in rebuttal is understood to be nearly exhausted, and the prosecution may rest this portion of the case today by noon. The defense have witnesses in sur-rebuttal, who will occupy the remainder of this day and doubtless all of Wednesday, and possibly longer. At this stage of the case speculations as to its duration are dangerous. Mr. Graham promised yesterday that he would produce keepers of boarding houses, where McFarland and his wife had lived, to show the treatment which the wife had received at the hands of her husband, to rebut the testimony now brought out that he ill-treated

her and neglected to provide for her to the best of his ability. It is understood that at least five years of the married life of McFarland will thus be gone over.

Detailed Report of the Nineteenth Day's Proceedings—Testimony as to Intoxication and Threats—Mrs. Calhoun-Runkle on the Witness Stand—All About these Letters.

LUTHER HORTON.

This was the first witness called yesterday. He was acquainted with McFarland in 1862, and knew him intimately. He testified as follows:

Reside in Tenth-avenue, New-York City; was Deputy United States Marshal in 1862; was then acquainted with the prisoner; he was then Assistant Provost-Marshal, I think.

Q.—At any time during your acquaintance with him did you ever notice him to be in a state of intoxication? [Mr. Graham objected to this question, which was, however, allowed, and exception taken.] A.—I did, on the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, at Delmonico's; it was early in the day; his condition was such that he could not walk, and I took him home in a coach; this was done on my own motion; I had a conversation with him while we were riding in the coach; he seemed to be able to talk well enough, but he did not have the use of his limbs.

Cross-examined—I made a deposition in the habeas corpus case; did not do so voluntarily; some persons came to my house for the purpose of getting my deposition; do not know whether or not it was Mr. Runkle; two men came to my house to get my deposition; don't know who they were; I think that one of them said he was a Commissioner empowered by the State of Massachusetts to take testimony; witness was then a friend of the prisoner; had not been previously subpœnaed in the habeas corpus case; the two men called and took the deposition at my house; I have never seen them since; I got a subpœna two or three days ago as to my being wanted as a witness on this trial; this was at Delmonico's; witness went there to get a drink and to meet a party whom he desired to see; never saw the prisoner drink anything myself; prisoner was in company with no one when he came into Delmonico's; he was alone; am certain that I saw him conversing with no one while there; the interview lasted between him and myself about five minutes; I do not know any one by the name of Capt. Turner.

JAMES GAMBLE.

Lives at Woodside, N. J.; lived there four years in September last; saw the prisoner once before the day of the shooting, and that was in my store in Newark, N. J.; he asked me if I knew Mr. Richardson; I said I did not, but that I knew that a family of that name resided at Woodside; he then asked if I knew where he (prisoner) could find him; I told him that probably he could find out from Mr. Myer J. Anson, who lived in the vicinity; the prisoner then made a statement of his grievances; he said that Mr. Richardson had alienated the affections of his wife from him, and that he should shoot him on sight; he said, also, that Richardson had stolen his wife; he said nothing else that witness could recollect; witness and the prisoner were conversing together for about five or ten minutes.

Cross-examined—The prisoner said that he had been referred to witness by Mr. James A. Alden; I know Mr. Alden; can't say that Mr. Alden sent prisoner to me; I can't remember that prisoner spoke to me of being in pursuit of his youngest child, and that he was determined to have it; I will not say positively that he did not make such a remark; can't say that the threat he made to shoot Richardson was not dependent on the surrender of his boy; he seemed to be somewhat excited at the time, but he talked intelligently; do not remember what he said was his principal object in coming to me; I mentioned, after the shooting, to some of my family the fact of McFarland's having been in my store, and a Miss Douglass told me I would probably be a witness; Miss Douglass lives near Richardson's house, at Woodside; I never saw Mr. Richardson to my knowledge; cannot say that I advised McFarland not to execute the threat he had made as to shooting Richardson; it was my impression that, judging from what he said, he would execute his threat; would have said to him something dissuasive if he were a friend of mine; a man don't always attempt to carry out his threats, and it was because I knew this that I said nothing to McFarland when he made the threat.

MEYER J'ANSON.

Live at Woodside; was there in November last; prisoner on that day came to my house at four P. M.; it was the day after Thanksgiving Day; he came there, he said, to inquire about the sale of Mr. Richardson's place, the sale of which had been advertised; I told him that I did not think Richardson's place was for sale; he said yes, it is advertised to be sold; I then pointed to another house, and told him that was for sale, but, so far as I knew, Richardson's was not; he then asked where Richardson was, and who kept house for him; I told him Mr. Richardson had been to Kansas, and that now he had gone to Massachusetts, and that I thought he would be home that night; I said that Richardson had broken up housekeeping about a month ago, and that his children had gone somewhere; that was about all the conversation we had; I never saw him at any other time; Thanksgiving Day was on the 25th of November, I believe; I know that the conversation I have detailed with McFarland was the day after Thanksgiving; he seemed to be rational when he talked with me; the interview lasted twenty minutes or half an hour; witness was acquainted with Richardson; first saw him one year ago last March; sold him the house he lived in at Woodside; witness lived in it for about five weeks afterward, while Richardson was there, after he moved in; three children, a housekeeper, and a serving woman formed his family; witness' home is about 100 feet from Richardson's; when prisoner came in he did not tell me who he was; [illegible]

Cross-examined—I do not know of my own knowledge that Mr. Richardson went to Kansas; I heard so; know that he was gone five or six weeks; he went away in September; it was two or three days before Thanksgiving Day that he came home; he may have gone away in October previous; at the time when he went, as I [illegible], to California was in July previous; he was at home about one month between his return from California and his departure for Kansas; I never saw the female known as Mrs. Richardson before January last; I sold the house at Woodside in March, and gave possession of it to Richardson on April 1; the purchase money was $9,000; I was paid $1,500 cash, and the balance was to remain on bond and mortgage; I have seen the little boy known as Danny; first saw him about one month ago; I understood he was the prisoner's son; when I asked him what his name was he said it was Sage—Danny Sage; this was about two weeks ago; I did not observe a strange look about the prisoner's eye when he called upon me; it was nearly dusk on that occasion, and I had no great opportunity to observe his face closely.

Redirect—I think Mr. Richardson went to California in July, 1869; I know that he went to Avondale, after the great coal-mining disaster, and after he came back from there he went to Kansas; when he called on me to buy the house he said he was a widower; he did not say that he was going to marry.

JAMES S. MERIAM.

Is a lawyer and lives in Brooklyn; has an office in William-street, in this City; has been a lawyer since 1855 or 1856; first knew the prisoner in 1860; had a suit against him in that year; about two days before the shooting witness met prisoner in Broadway, near Cedar-street; spoke to him concerning the business matters between them; asked him if he was not making money now, and if he could not pay something on the judgment which witness had obtained against him; he said he was not making much money, and could not pay on the judgment; prisoner then told witness that he had been to Wisconsin and had there seen the plaintiff in the suit (witness' client;) that he had had very pleasant relations with that plaintiff while there, and that he (prisoner) was not pressed by him (plaintiff) for money; prisoner then spoke of some property in Greenwich-street which witness had attached in pursuance of the suit and judgment against him (prisoner;) he said it was worth more now than when the suit was begun; that it was now worth $40,000; witness said no, it is not worth $20,000; the conversation between us lasted about ten minutes; witness had not conversed with prisoner for about three years previously; it was in 1860 I prosecuted the suit against him. Question—What steps were then taken? (Objected to by Mr. Graham and objection overruled.)

Witness continuing—I attached his house in Greenwich-street, New-York, his property in Queens County, and a boat; this latter I afterward released, as it was proved not to be Mr. McFarland's property; the Greenwich-street house was sold, and bought in by the mortgagee; the Queens County property brought a few hundred dollars, and then there was over $1,000 unpaid, with interest.

Cross-examined—On last Friday I first knew that I was to be a witness in this case; I had communicated with the District-Attorney previously, about six weeks ago, in relation to the matter; a person called on me with regard to the matter; he came, I suppose, from the District-Attorney's office; I received a subpœna in the matter; never had any personal interview with the District-Attorney; saw some one who seemed to be in authority in his office; saw Judge Davis also there at the same time; have not examined any papers or documents in the case I have referred to, to refresh my memory, except to two or three copies of letters in my letter-book; these letters were sent to my client in Wisconsin; his name is Chauncey L. Williams; the property in Greenwich-street was sold at Sheriff's sale; saw McFarland on the 23d of November, I think; I observed no particular change in his appearance at the time; I thought he had been drinking at the time; his face was very much flushed; saw no change in his eye, nor in the color of his hair; his hair may have been more sandy-complexioned when I first saw him; I did not, on the 23d, conclude that he was greatly dissipated; smelt no liquor on his breath; my impression as to his dissipation is very vague; I can't recall exactly whether this impression was formed on the day I met him on Broadway, or after I heard of the shooting; I knew nothing of the prisoner's domestic troubles till after Nov. 25, 1869; I attached his property because he was a non-resident.

MARK M. POMEROY.

This is the famous "Brick" Pomeroy, of this City, who testified as follows:

I reside in the City of New-York, and am the editor and proprietor of the *Democrat*. I first saw the prisoner sometime during the Presidential canvass of 1868, I think in September; he called on me at the office of the daily *Democrat*, and wished me to purchase certain letters which he had then and there in his possession, and to publish the same in the *Democrat*, informing me that they contained the full particulars of the debauchery of his wife by Mr. Richardson, who was connected with the *Tribune*.

A SINGULAR STATEMENT.

He stated that Mr. Greeley and others connected with the *Tribune* were running a free-love establishment of some kind, and that by publishing these letters I could make a sensation and get even with Greeley for what he had said against me; there were several of the letters and he thought they were worth $100; he said Richardson was one of the employes of the *Tribune* and had won the affections of his wife, and by publishing these letters I could show to the world the actions and belief of the *Tribune* in giving an appointment to a man who was going around the country on that kind of business; he showed me a package of letters, but I did not read them.

DECLINED TO MAKE A SENSATION.

I told him I did not care to publish or to purchase them; whatever fight I might have with Greeley, it did not extend to his reporters; I presumed that newspaper reporters were very much alike in being able to attend to their own business; I didn't consider Mr. Greeley any more responsible for the acts of his reporters than I was for mine; I did not care to mix in with a private matter, or make war with Greeley for Richardson's acts, and that I did not care to purchase of any man the evidence of his wife's dishonor; I remember he said it would make a good sensation and add to the circulation of the *Democrat*; I told him I did not care to aid its circulation by engaging in that style of thing, and didn't care to purchase from any man letters relating to the character of his wife, and that I thought that a man who would buy such material was no better than the person proposing to market the same; he then put the letters in his pocket, and I stepped out of my private office with him, saying that that was the last offer of matter for publication which I had ever had, and it was about the most singular one I had ever known in my newspaper experience.

HIS MANNER.

His manner was like that of the reporters who often visit the office for the purpose of selling information or articles which editors may wish to buy to add interest to their columns; I noticed no excitement about him; he appeared like a man on business, having matter to dispose of and anxious to raise money by the sale of his manuscript; I have never seen him since that time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham—I first knew that I was to be a witness in this case about forty minutes ago; I was asked whether I had ever been requested by McFarland to purchase his letters on Saturday last; that was the first time I had ever heard anything of testifying here; I told Mr. Whittaker, my assistant, and Mr. Saxe, some four or five weeks ago, that I had lost an opportunity to make a sensation; that was the first time I had said anything about McFarland's offer, except to Mr. Whittaker, with whom I had conversed on the subject before; since speaking about it four or five weeks ago nothing more was said about it until last Saturday; when a manuscript is offered for publication and rejected, there is no understanding that the matter is secret and confidential unless some request to the effect is made; at least that is the case in my office; I cannot speak for others; the New-York *Democrat* was first published on the 15th of August, 1868, but my newspaper experience dates from 1850; I published the La Crosse *Democrat* as early as 1860; that was a daily paper sometimes regarded as sensational.

DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THE LETTERS.

I did not read the letters which McFarland brought to me, and I do not know of my own knowledge that the intercepted letter or the others which have been put in evidence were among them; he mentioned the names of Calhoun and Sinclair, but I know only from what he stated to me what the character of the letter was; I did not read them or look at them, except that I saw them in his hand, in rather a dirty-looking envelope; I visited the District-Attorney's office on Saturday last, but not on this business, though I was then asked about it and related the incidents which I have mentioned; there is no more feeling existing between myself and Mr. Greeley than is usual between Republicans and Democrats.

Counsel—Did McFarland strike you as a drinking man?

"BRICK'S" JOKE.

Witness—I should not take him for a temperance lecturer.

Counsel—That is not very becoming, Mr. Pomeroy. A man is on trial for his life, and your wit is out of place here.

Witness—I did not consider it wit.

Mr. Graham—I do not consider it so either.

Witness continued—During the war Mr. Greeley wrote a very bitter article against me and called for my arrest and incarceration; I have written articles against him, but I had not published any announcement that I desired information against Mr. Greeley and would pay for it; McFarland said nothing to me of a suit against Richardson or about his poverty; I had never seen him before and knew nothing of his position; I did not know of his being in public employment at that day at that time, but I have since understood that he held a public position.

The question whether this witness did not regard the offer of these letters for publication as an evidence of irrationality was objected to and excluded, an exception being taken by the defense. The witness was willing to swear that to the best of his knowledge the package of letters he saw was the same [illegible], but he would not swear to it, [illegible] the possibility of mistake [illegible].

JAMES W. SCHERMERHORN.

I am the publisher of the *American Educational Monthly*, at No. 14 Bond-street; Mr. McFarland brought me an article for publication early in January, 1869, and it was published in the March number; he brought it to me as his own, and I paid him $25 for it; when he first came he said he was recommended by Mr. G. P. Putnam, and I told him I would read his article and give him an answer in a few days; when he called the second time we conversed only on the condition of the public schools forty years ago; I then concluded the bargain for the article (produced and identified); he appeared business-like, quiet and self-possessed; he seemed to me perfectly rational.

A SOPHOMORIC PRODUCTION.

Mr. Graham, on the cross-examination, asked the witness whether there was anything in the article to indicate when it was written, claiming that it was a sophomorical production and might have been written when the prisoner was a boy and sold when he was a man. The witness said that a good many others had also regarded it as sophomorical, but it was represented at the time to be a recent composition, and he thought then that there were evidences of its being such, but he could not point them out now on examination of the printed article.

The Court here took a recess for half an hour, after which the testimony for the prosecution was continued.

JOEL B. ERHARDT.

I was Provost-Marshal from the commencement of the war to its close; never saw him (the prisoner) under the influence of liquor; met him in Brooklyn two or three weeks after the first shooting; he said he wished to show me the intercepted letter; he said he did not shoot Richardson because he thought his wife was unchaste, but because he thought Richardson had done wrong toward him; he said he came to me to have me testify in the proceedings in Boston that I had never seen him drunk, and I did so testify; he said that if Richardson had anything more to do with his wife until she was divorced he was in a perilous path.

Cross-examination—To Mr. Gerry—I am certain he told me he had sued Richardson for abducting his wife; he was very nervous and excited; I do not think he was irrational; his movements were excited; he kept twisting about in his chair; he generally did twist about in his chair; he read the intercepted letter; was calm while reading it, but became excited afterward; a coolness existed from that time on McFarland's side, not on witness'; never saw him since that interview.

JOHN BAKER.

This witness, who was a clerk in the Provost Marshal's office at the time McFarland was employed there, testified that he had seen defendant very much excited, but could not say that he was drunk; he acted as if under the influence of liquor two or three times.

JOHN STOUT.

This witness is a counsellor-at-law and knew defendant; met him in the Summer of 1868 in Beekman-street, when he spoke of a conspiracy against him, in which Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sinclair were engaged, and said that Richardson should never live with his wife; do not think the word shoot or kill was used.

MRS. L. G. CALHOUN RUNKLE.

When this lady's name was called there was a hum of expectancy through the Court-room. She came forward and took her seat, appearing very composed throughout the two hours of her examination. She was plainly dressed in black, with a black velvet mantilla, and had on a brown jockey hat and gloves to match. She testified as follows:

I reside in this City, and was formerly Mrs. Calhoun; I am now married to Mr. Runkle, of this City, a member of the Bar.

Q.—Do you know the prisoner, McFarland? A.—I have seen him often.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. McFarland formerly? A.—I did.

Q.—How long have you known them? A.—I think since the 1st of January, 1866.

Q.—Do you recollect where you first met her? A.—At an evening party in the house of a friend.

Q.—Subsequent to that time down to the separation were you on intimate terms? A.—I have seen her often and Mr. McFarland seldom.

Q.—Where were you in the habit of seeing her? A.—Usually in my own house.

Q.—You were then residing in the City? A.—I was, and she came to see me almost daily.

Q.—Where did you reside then? A.—At No. 77 Clinton-place.

Q.—Do you recollect where they were living? A.—They had several residences during the time I knew them before the separation.

Q.—At the time you speak of, where did they reside? A.—I don't remember where they were living, but they were in town early in that year.

THE TRIP TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Q.—Do you recollect where Mrs. McFarland went? A.—To the White Mountains; to Shelbourne, I think.

Q.—Well, she was at that place during the Summer; you were in correspondence with her, I think? A.—I was.

Q.—Several letters have been produced and read in this case which you wrote? A.—I presume I wrote them, but I have not read them as published.

Q.—Do you recollect how long she remained in the White Mountains? A.—Through the Summer; I think, perhaps, until September.

Q.—Do you recollect how long Mrs. McFarland was absent away from the City in the Summer of 1866? A.—I think until October, possibly a little earlier than that.

Mr. Davis—I show you this letter, (produced.) Is that yours? A.—It is.

Q.—Is that the first letter you wrote her? A.—I don't think I could tell without reading it.

Q.—Glance and see (if necessary, you can read the whole of it,) if that's the first letter you wrote. It's dated June 24, 1866? A.—It is.

MRS. M'FARLAND'S READINGS.

Q.—Before Mrs. McFarland went to the White Mountains, had her going on the stage been the subject of conversation between her and you?

Mr. Graham—I object; they cannot make anything against McFarland by a conversation which they held together.

Mr. Davis—I don't propose to call out the conversation, but the fact that that matter had been the subject of conversation.

Mr. Graham—I shan't object to that question, if it stops there.

Question repeated. A.—She had given a reading in April before she went away, after which she had a conversation.

Q.—From that time had she been accustomed to give readings?

Mr. Graham objected. It did not seem that Mrs. McFarland's deportment in that particular was the subject of investigation, but the conduct of Mr. McFarland was on trial.

Mr. Davis—We propose to show the fact that she gave these readings on various occasions; that he was present and manifested his approval of them.

Recorder—Was that before the separation?

HOW MRS. M'FARLAND CAME TO GO ON THE STAGE.

Mr. Davis—Before. We propose to show, in substance, that her going on the stage had been a long-considered subject between herself and her husband. I will state definitely what we expect to prove on the subject. In 1861, after a failure on the part of the prisoner to procure office under Mr. Lincoln's Administration, he and his wife went to Madison to reside. They remained there about fifteen months, and during that period he was living on the remnants of certain property he had in this City. During that time Mrs. McFarland had given several public readings in that city, and particularly had given one for the benefit of the Soldiers' Aid Society, established for the purpose of raising the means of relief for wounded soldiers. She was successful; so much so as to call out great encomium. Her husband at that time proposed to her that, as she had manifested such dramatic talent, it would be better for her to return to New-York and take lessons under some proper instructor, fitting her for the stage. With that understanding and arrangement these parties sold their furniture for the purpose of paying their expenses to this City, and, on their arrival here, he placed her under the care of Mr. Vandenhoff to fit her for the stage. Not being able to pay Mr. Vandenhoff's price she placed herself under his wife (Mrs. Vandenhoff) until the appointment of McFarland in the enrollment office, which furnished him with the means sufficient to support his family. Upon that appointment the idea of going on the stage was temporarily given up. We expect to show, in connection with these letters of this lady, by other witnesses, that the letters written by that lady now on the stand to Mrs. McFarland, in respect to her going on the stage, were read and approved of by the prisoner at the bar. That when he himself, in the Fall of 1866, went with his wife to her father's house, they had conversations on the subject; the letters of Mrs. Calhoun were read to or by him, and were heartily commended by him, and he avowed in substance, at that time, his sanction of her taking that mode of supporting the family. After her return she did go upon the stage. McFarland, we expect to show, attended the representations in which she was engaged, criticised and commented upon them, and, in concert with the friends of Mrs. McFarland—Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Calhoun—aided in procuring her dresses. They were in such circumstances of destitution that she had no dresses whatever fitted to wear on the stage in any part she took, and these ladies, out of their own wardrobe, fitted up and prepared for her what apparel was required, McFarland being present on various occasions when she was dressed for the stage, advising and approving of what was done. We propose to show all this as having occurred, and that he received the scanty earnings of that woman while she was thus engaged, and applied them to his own purposes. Our object is to divest this case of this pretext that this lady's going on the stage was in any degree whatever connected with her separation from her husband; to throw out of this pretext all conspiracy, and to show whatever was done in the matter was done at the proper request of the husband. We also propose to show that the letters written by this lady now on the stand were written out of the kindness of her heart, to procure means of livelihood for this, at that time, almost destitute family. [illegible] at the Winter Garden Theatre, [illegible]

The Recorder—The conspiracy referred to by the defense is, alienating the affections of this woman from her husband, by inducing her to accept an engagement on the stage.

MRS. CALHOUN'S LETTERS.

Mr. Graham said he had not introduced a particle of testimony into this case regarding this witness that was not furnished by her own pen. He meant to construe the witness by what she had written, and the question was this—whether she is to be permitted to wipe out with her tongue what she had thus written. He asked, was she to be permitted to undo the effect of these letters by a matter entirely foreign to them? If they did not prove that this lady induced Mrs. McFarland to go on the stage, they proved nothing. He meant to contend that the discovery of these letters convinced McFarland that his wife meant to go in defiance of them, and that her apparent consulting of him was a mere ruse on her part. Such discovery created a deeper impression on his mind than if he had never been consulted in relation to that transaction. If these letters persuaded him that her going upon the stage was a matter arranged between this lady and his wife, and that result would have taken place whether he had been consulted or not, that then his marital feelings were just as deeply wounded as if he had never been consulted at all. If this artful woman, Mrs. McFarland, was hoodwinking this man in making him believe she was carrying out his intentions, and when these letters were found that she was acting in opposition to his wishes, it would affect him more than if she never consulted him in the matter.

THE ESCORT TO THE THEATER.

His Honor could not forget that the escort to and from the theater was this man Richardson. Why didn't her husband go and bring her home? The very moment she went on the stage, this man (Richardson) goes in through the Mercer-street door, as though he were her husband. If Mrs. McFarland had a right to leave her husband, it arose out of circumstances at No. 72 Amity-street, for it appeared in evidence that prior to, and at that period, they were happy and contented, and the causes of her leaving him on the 21st of February must have taken place there. He (counsel) submitted that any other matters that did not bear on their relations while at that house were irrelevant, and should not be admitted.

THE RECORDER'S DECISION.

The Recorder said that the defense entered into minute details to show there had been a conspiracy to induce this woman to go on the stage, with a view to her separation, and he was of opinion that any evidence which would controvert that testimony was admissible.

A THEATRICAL BENEFIT.

Witness resumed—I attended one of Mrs. McFarland's readings in New-York, in the April preceding the going to the White Mountains, in the small room attached to Steinway Hall.

Q.—Do you recollect what that reading was for? A.—It was for her benefit, and I know that her friends, myself, and others, took most of the tickets and paid for them.

Mr. Graham objected. It did not follow that the prisoner did not support his wife because she was willing to receive charity from others.

Mr. Davis—I propose to show that for the purpose of relieving this family, the witness and others undertook to insure the success of this reading, purchased the tickets, and distributed them among their own friends.

The Recorder—Was that with the knowledge of McFarland?

Mr. Davis—I expect to show it was, and that he received the great bulk of the proceeds.

The Recorder—Then I accept your statement.

Witness—Personal friends of hers paid for almost all the tickets sold, and I myself bought several of them.

Q.—Did you know for what purpose the readings were gotten up?

Mr. Graham—I object, if she does not know it from McFarland himself.

Mr. Davis—I propose to follow this up by proof.

MRS. CALHOUN IDENTIFIES THE LETTERS.

Witness—I have no more knowledge on this matter except what I have heard from others; previous to going to the White Mountains I was intimate with Mrs. McFarland. [The letter of June 24, 1866, was here handed the witness and identified as her second letter to Mrs. McFarland.] I have no idea of the number of letters I wrote to Mrs. McFarland, but this one without a date was written in the Winter of 1866-7.

"Y-O-U" OR "J. R. Y."

Q.—I wish to call your attention to this letter (produced) particularly with a view to your reading a paragraph in it, (the y-o-u, or J. R. Y.)

Mr. Graham objected. He did not think the witness should be allowed to construe the phrase in question. It should be left to the jury to construe it for themselves, and they will tell whether it refers to a set of initials or to a particular [illegible].

The Recorder said the witness had a right to explain the meaning of the letters, which explanation, with the letters themselves, would go before the jury, and they would have to determine whether the phrase was "y-o-u" or "J. R. Y."

Examination resumed—Q.—What is that word? A.—Y-o-u; and it is exactly like all the other "yous" in the letter.

THE WINTER GARDEN ENGAGEMENT.

Mrs. McFarland returned in 1866 and she was to begin her engagement at the Winter Garden Theatre when the season opened in November; I procured that engagement for her.

Q.—Had you any knowledge on the subject of procuring for her an outfit for the stage? A.—I had.

Q.—Do you recollect any occasion when McFarland was present during the fitting of the dresses to prepare her for the stage? A.—Yes, before she began to play *Lady Capulet*; he came to my house one evening, and asked me to come to Mrs. Sinclair's and examine the dresses which Mrs. Sinclair was willing to lend Mrs. McFarland, which she could not afford to buy; I accompanied him, and on our way he spoke with interest and enthusiasm of her talents, and her certain success; he said he was glad she was going on the stage; he felt she would succeed, and he was certain she had more genius than any woman on the stage; when we arrived at Mrs. Sinclair's, Mrs. McFarland was dressed, and he approved of her appearance; she wore a black and red satin of very rich material.

Q.—Do you recollect the criticism he bestowed upon it? A.—Yes; he thought it needed more floating drapery, and he suggested some alterations, but I have forgotten them.

Q.—Do you recollect that he spoke about the probability of her being successful in her performances at the theatre? A.—He said he had great belief in her success; that he thought she had more genius than any woman on the stage, but that she lacked confidence in her own abilities, but this would be overcome by practice; he also said he had trained her himself, and that he was a better teacher for her than any one else who could be found; he also said he had watched her on the stage; I was not frequently in his house at No. 72 Amity-street; he moved there in the Winter of 1866-67.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

Q.—Can you state of your own knowledge of any domestic infelicities between them at No. 72 Amity-street? A.—Yes.

Q.—State in detail all you know on that subject. A.—In February, 1867, I went to the house to read her a manuscript I was preparing for the Press; I found her alone with her children, and read it aloud; it was forty or fifty pages in length; while I was reading he came in and I stopped.

Q.—What was his condition? A.—He had been drinking; the room was stifling, hot and small, and the air became very unpleasant when he came in; I spoke to him civilly; he answered me so rudely—he scarcely answered me at all; I can't remember what he said now, but he spoke to me in a very rude manner; then of course I could not stay any longer; I gathered up my manuscript, and said "Good afternoon" to Mrs. McFarland, and started to go home; before I left he turned on her with very violent language.

Q.—State the language? A.—He said, "You d——d gossip, you shall not meddle in my business; you shall not have your friends here;" I went out, of course, and before I had fairly closed the door, he said, "You have received a letter from some lover, (alluding to the manuscript I had,) and this woman has brought it to my house."

Q.—What more did you hear? A.—I was so frightened at the loudness of his tone, I was afraid either to go away or to return.

Q.—State what took place? A.—I went upstairs and waited until the scene subsided; I couldn't hear the words, but the tones were loud and violent; I remained upstairs about ten minutes when I went to the door, rang the bell, and asked her to come home with me; she did not come with me, however; this was in the last week in January; I recollect being there on another occasion when Mrs. McFarland was sick.

PROVIDING FOR THE FAMILY.

Q.—What do you know with respect to the means of subsistence they had, and what was done by Mrs. McFarland to get the means of living?

Mr. Graham objected.

The Recorder—According to Mr. Graham's argument it is admissible.

Mr. Graham—According to your Honor, I have been doing nothing but cutting this man's throat from the beginning. We have brought him to No. 72 Amity-street, happy in each other's society, early in January, and the reason for her leaving him in February must have occurred there.

The Recorder permitted the question.

A.—She wrote childrens' stories, did all her household work, and she played on the stage.

Q.—For what papers was she writing? A.—For the *Independent* and the *Riverside Magazine*; she also wrote one or two books.

MRS. M'FARLAND TO MRS. CALHOUN.

Q.—Did you receive from Mrs. McFarland that letter? [Produced.] A.—I did.

Q.—At what time? A.—On the 21st of January, 1867.

Q.—Was this the first communication she wrote to you on the relations between herself and her husband? A.—From her to me it was.

Mr. Davis—I propose to read this letter.

Mr. Graham—I object.

THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTER.

Mr. Davis—I propose to show with this letter written by Mrs. McFarland the conduct of her husband toward her, as the source of [illegible] of her sufferings. I propose to show it in this case, because it is the narrative made by this woman to this, her friend, of the relations that had been existing between herself and her husband, and of the conduct of the prisoner for a series of years. It was the first disclosure of the kind the unhappy woman ever made. A narrative in form so clear, bearing such abundant evidence of truth on its face that no man can reject, showing that during a series of years the relations between that husband and wife had been such that her life was one of continued torture. I offer this for another purpose also—to show why it was this lady, with a former friend whom she loved and trusted, had [illegible] in her a secret she had concealed in her own heart for years—why it was in receiving the [illegible] letter declaring she was unable to bear [illegible] that letter from Washington, giving the advice which under the circumstances any friend would give to another.

A DEFENSE—MRS. CALHOUN'S CHARACTER.

It is due to her character that it should be received. She was charged with being the most infamous creature on earth—worse than a strumpet—worse than the vilest prostitute, a "procuress and a panderer." The gentleman have been chosen in the selection of infamous language, and under such circumstances when a woman has come forward with a kind and tender heart to take into her arms a persecuted and wronged sister, giving her shelter against the demoniac conduct of her husband, is she not to be allowed to exculpate herself from such outrageous charges? If this letter be read, while I will not ask it to be given to the consideration of the jury, I will ask that it be taken as a most conclusive evidence that these two ladies, who have been wronged through the public Press as if they were demons just let loose from hell, should be restored in the estimation of every honorable mind to that position which they deserve to have, of pure, charitable, kind, loving women; and it does seem to me that in the progress of the trial we ought to be permitted to show these facts. When the truth shall come to light, it will be found that this woman is an ornament instead of a disgrace to her sex. This letter, the complaint of that unhappy long-suffering Mrs. McFarland, will show to the world why it was that eventually, when the culminating point was reached, it was necessary for her own safety, personal and otherwise, to escape from the individual with whom she was connected as a husband, why it was she left him, and why it was a tender and kind-hearted and generous friend received her. Under these circumstances, if these aspersions which have been cast upon her are not confronted, where is the safety in a Court of justice? Who is safe if counsel may take the course which has been taken here and denounce with bitterness ladies whose characters are as pure as that of any female in this City—ladies whose virtue is unsuspected—denounced upon the strength of letters written under circumstances that have called for these letters. A Court of justice becomes nothing more than a vehicle by which a sensational Press are to be fed for the calumniation of innocent persons. I feel sensibly on this subject, for I feel the great importance of the wrong that has been done the lady now on the stand, as well as the wife of Mr. Sinclair. I know from the investigation which I have made of all the circumstances of the case, that these two ladies have not in this matter taken one single step except from the pure kindness of their own noble hearts, and if we can show anything of that kind must we lie down under the base charge that they are "panderers and procuresses," taking an innocent wife from the embrace of a husband to hand her over to pollution? If that be true, alas! Courts of justice are justly a scorn and a reproach in the land. I hope I will be allowed to read this letter.

A WIFE CANNOT TESTIFY AGAINST HER HUSBAND.

Recorder—I should be glad to permit the testimony you seek to show for the purpose of vindicating this lady or any other persons who may consider themselves unjustly assailed, but the rule is inflexible on this subject, and I must bow to that decision of the law which forbids the husband or wife to be examined for or against the other. I must exclude the evidence.

Witness—I went to Washington during that Winter, or early in February, in the company of Mrs. Sinclair and some other friends; I remained there six or seven weeks, but the others left much sooner.

Q.—While you were in Washington did you receive a letter from Mrs. McFarland? A.—I had two letters from her.

Q.—Did you receive a letter to which the letter of the 22d February, which has been published, is an answer? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—At what time did you receive that letter? A.—Perhaps a fortnight or three weeks after I went away.

THE WASHINGTON LETTER.

Q.—To that letter the one I hold in my hand is your answer? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you that letter now? A.—No. I destroyed it some twelve months ago, with many others.

Q.—Have you searched to see if it can be found? A.—I searched every file of papers I possess, but could not find it.

Q.—Do you remember its contents? A.—I do.

Mr. Davis—Am I at liberty to show what was the contents of the letter which called out this letter? I do not see on what ground we are to be precluded from showing the letter to which this is a reply, for the simple reason that the reply of any letter can never be properly understood without knowing the contents of the letter to which it was a reply. It would be a very great perversion of the rules of law that a party may make use of a letter written in response to another, if the letter was not permitted to be read to exclude any injury the other may have effected.

Recorder—I cannot conceive it is a competent question. The jury will have to judge from the reflection of that letter what it replies to, and they will be able to deal with it.

WHAT IS SOUGHT TO BE SHOWN.

Mr. Davis—I offer to prove that before writing this letter of the 22d February Mrs. Calhoun received from Mrs. McFarland a letter in which Mrs. McFarland stated to her that she had been for a period of several days living in a state of perfect torture; that he had been intoxicated; that during that period he had heaped upon her the grossest abuse, and appealing to her and to Mrs. Sinclair for their advice as to what she ought to do under the circumstances—depicting the defendant in a manner which justified her leaving him, but calling on her friends to know what would be the most judicious course in that respect, and that to such a letter that was an answer.

Recorder—It may be the interest of a bad woman to write such a letter to further the designs she may have in view. I exclude it.

Witness—I returned from Washington on the 11th or 12th of March and saw Mrs. McFarland after my arrival. She had been performing in the Winter Garden on the preceding evening, but I don't know whether she played afterward. I think she went to Boston about a week after this.

MRS. M'FARLAND AND RICHARDSON.

Q.—Up to that point of time when you received this letter, had you ever heard, supposed or suspected that there were any improper relations between Mrs. McFarland and Mr. Richardson? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever know or hear of any intention on the part of any person whatever to bring these two parties—Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland—together for any purpose? A.—Never.

Q.—Had you any intention of that character or nature in the correspondence that you had at any time with Mrs. McFarland?

Mr. Graham objected. It was putting it where Mr. Greeley had placed it that morning and divested it of its public character. He understood Mr. Greeley had that day printed a statement of his connection with the case in the papers vindicating his own conduct, and this was carrying out that principle of vindication.

The Recorder considered that the evidence was admissible.

Question repeated. Witness—Never.

Q.—By what motives were you governed in all your relations with this family?

Mr. Graham—We have that in evidence, and my construction of her letters, we maintain, is correct. We charge that this correspondence, which has escaped from the pen of this woman, warrants certain interpretations; that this was the interpretation adopted by the prisoner, and that it was one of the promoting causes of mental derangement.

The Recorder permitted the question.

Witness—I wished simply to enable her to earn a livelihood for herself and her children.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham—I have not disbursed any money for the purpose of this prosecution, nor has my husband to my knowledge; I have not been concerned in procuring private counsel to engage in the case nor am I aware that he has; I have not seen any of the witnesses for the purpose of supplying the testimony in this case; I do not remember the name of the washer-woman in Amity-street who was examined in this case, for I have read none of the evidence given in it; I have not written any article for any newspaper in reference to this occurrence since the 25th of November, 1869, nor have I written any letters to any one to be published in reference to this trial.

WHEN SHE SAW MRS. M'FARLAND LAST.

I have not been in attendance on this trial since the commencement, nor have I been anywhere in the neighborhood; I saw Mrs. McFarland twice since last December, once in Broadway and once in Jersey City; I am not aware she resides with my father in Jersey, but I understand she visits there; at the writing of that letter I was living in No. 77 Clinton-place; Mr. Richardson was not then an intimate of the house; I took the house in May, 1865, and kept it until May, 1869; from May, 1866, to May, 1867, Mr. Richardson frequently stopped at my house; John Russell Young, with his family, lived there also from May, 1866, to May, 1867; he came there also in the Fall of 1866 and remained for two or three months.

Q.—When did I understand you to say you first met Mrs. McFarland? A.—At an evening party in January, 1866.

Q.—Were you escorted there by Mr. Richardson? A.—Don't remember who was our escort, but there were two or three ladies with us; in January, 1866, Richardson was living at my mother's house in Nineteenth-street; he was spoken of as a widower, and I understood his wife died in 1863.

ABOUT MRS. MASON.

Q.—Do you know if he met Mrs. McFarland before that time? A.—I think he met her in the Winter of 1866; Mrs. Mason never applied to me for the character of Mrs. McFarland before she consented to give the rooms in Amity-street; saw her but on one occasion, and that was when Mrs. McFarland was engaging the rooms.

M'FARLAND AND MRS. CALHOUN.

Q.—Had you any conversation with her in which you said that McFarland was a little [illegible] at present, but that your husband would get him a position? A.—Am positively certain that I did not; have seen Mrs. Mason, but never spoke to her about McFarland to my knowledge.

Q.—Of your own knowledge have you ever heard McFarland consent to his wife going on the stage? A.—He was delighted that she was going on the stage, and was confident of her success; there was not such an intimate acquaintance between myself and McFarland as would justify his calling upon me, but he was sent by ladies requesting my attendance when the dresses were being fitted on Mrs. McFarland; saw Mrs. McFarland in Macdougal-street after her return from the White Mountains, and she feared that from the condition of her health she would not be ready to fulfill her engagement at the theater; McFarland said of course it would not do to forfeit her engagement; she first appeared as the *Player Queen* in "Hamlet," next in *Lady Capulet*, *Nerissa* and *Lucretia*.

M'FARLAND'S LOVE FOR HIS WIFE.

Q.—Did you not know that this man was infatuated with this woman, and that he did not dare to oppose her? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you never hear her boast of it? A.—I never did.

Q.—Don't you know what you say was acquiescence on his part was only a fear to oppose her will? A.—I don't, and I believe he gave his free consent to her going on the stage; I think he was infatuated with her after his own way; [laughter;] never heard of Richardson being caught in her room at No. 72 Amity-street, nor did I know, when I wrote the letter of Feb. 22, 1867, that this intimacy had excited suspicion; have never heard Richardson was caught in her room three times one afternoon.

THE INTERCEPTED LETTER.

I never read the intercepted letter.

Q.—Did you ever know that in a letter he addressed to this woman he boasted that he could not be bullied by public sentiment? A.—It sounds so unlike him that, except upon your authority, I should find it difficult to believe it.

Q.—Did you ever hear him utter a sentiment like this: (Reads.)

"Don't be disturbed about your family, little girl. Families always respect accomplished facts—(my hobby, you know.) I once outraged mine a great deal worse than you ever can yours—and they are the straightest sect of Puritans—but time made it all correct."

A.—I think that is capable of a fair as well as of an unfair interpretation.

Mr. Graham—I take the ground that Richardson's system of philosophy made him more dangerous to society than a million Jack Reynoldses, and that the man who sent him out of life did a great public service. Is that language to which I have just called your attention in your judgment capable of any interpretation that will relieve Mr. Richardson from being a bold and fearless destroyer of a married lady? A.—Perhaps the fact that it was written three weeks after the separation into which she was driven might excuse him.

Q.—Did you know when she was the wife of another man and when it was known she could not be divorced, he could subscribe himself her husband? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know he ever expressed a sentiment like this? [Reads.]

"What a puzzle it is about my coming home. Of course I shall come, whenever my business compels, or will let me. What judgment shall you fear, doing no wrong? The circumstances make it right and unnoticeable—and I will not stay away for 40,000 Mrs. Grundys. I will not neglect work to come, but it is quite possible I may have to come next week. I have not been waiting for you, darling, all these long years, to wear hair-cloth, and serve seven years. I want you always. A hundred times a day my arms seem to stretch out toward you. I never seek my pillow without wanting to fold you to my heart, for a good-night kiss and blessing, and the few months before you can openly be mine will be long enough at best. No grass shall grow under my feet, but I never let public opinion bully me a bit, and never mean to."

Q.—Did you know if he addressed any letter of that description to the wife of another man? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you ever know he ever wrote a sentiment like this: "I never seek my pillow without wanting to fold you to my heart for a good night's kiss and blessing"? A.—I did not, and I may add, I never read that letter.

Q.—Do you subscribe to those sentiments? A.—Totally and distinctly no, in the construction you put upon them.

Q.—Mr. Oliver Johnson, who is one of the promoters of this business, says, in a letter which was produced here, that the conduct of Mr. Richardson was misguided and imprudent. Have you any harsher sentiment than that to pass upon them, or do you not think it was criminal and wicked? A.—It was wrong until after a formal separation.

Q.—Do you think it makes any difference to address a married lady in that manner when she is living with her husband or while she is waiting for a divorce? A.—I think I should make a moral difference.

Q.—When did your last husband die? A.—In May, 1867; I was re-married on Dec. 22, 1868.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

The City Hall—The New Tax Commissioner—Organization of the Commissioners of Docks.

It was generally supposed that some important changes would have been made in the Mayor's office yesterday, and that at least one official would have been removed; but it appears that all misunderstandings have been explained, and that the clerical force of the office will remain as at present.

Controller CONNOLLY, under the new Tax Levy, has the power of appointing an additional Commissioner of Taxes. If he should exercise this power, he would, of course, have to appoint a Democrat, and this would give the Democrats a majority in the Board. As it was understood, when the new Board was organized, that it should be equally divided politically, he hesitates to avail himself of the power granted him, and perhaps will waive his rights of appointment altogether.

The Commissioners of Docks met in the Controller's office yesterday and organized by electing JOHN T. AGNEW, President, and RICHARD M. HENRY, Secretary. They then adjourned, and until they are able to obtain suitable offices will not transact any public business.

The new City Chamberlain yesterday transmitted to the Controller $4,[illegible] 64, being interest received on public moneys during April.

Police Matters.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, a resolution was adopted opening the case of Dr. CHRISTOPHER KIERSTED for further hearing, and it was referred to the Board of Surgeons for another report of his treatment of the case of Patrolman DOWLING. The Board also made THOMAS J. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, a full Captain of Police, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Capt. JOURDAN to be Superintendent. A communication being received from Col. WALTER W. PRICE, notifying the Board of the organization of the Board of Excise, and asking the co-operation of the Board of Police in the enforcement of the new Excise law, and also asking that the Excise Commissioners be furnished with a full list of all places in the City where liquors are sold, Superintendent JOURDAN was directed to furnish the desired list.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

Supreme Court, General Term, adjourned to Friday next, when decisions will be rendered and the report of the Examining Committee as to students will be received.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No causes will be set down during the term.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Bond vs. Smith.	17—Bilderse vs. Adee.
13—Shanahan vs. Bowen.	18—Jervey vs. Hart.
14—Wehle vs. Jaffe.	243—Burns vs. Wood.
16—Huhl vs. Mitcheson.	

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
22—Gillman vs. Austin.	44—Jex vs. James.
24—Sixth-avenue R. R. Co. vs. McIntyre.	45—Gillian vs. The Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Mullen vs. Decker.	46—Devens vs. The Bank of Jersey City.
[illegible]—Newhall vs. Decker.	47—Chalker vs. Central Branch Union Pa. R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Hine vs. McCreeson.	
[illegible]—Chillis vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	
[illegible]—Boughs vs. Flament.	48—Hoyt vs. Moore.
[illegible]—DeVenge vs. Flament.	49—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]	50—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Bruce vs. Jones.	51—Hoffman vs. Scholts.
[illegible]—Steinheimer vs. Jarcelowski.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.

Postponed indefinitely.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Adjourned to Monday, the 9th inst., at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—The Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
12—Seavre vs. Moore.	52—Couse vs. Lee.
13—Crosby vs. Jones.	55—Wrench vs. Watjeon.
61—Bains vs. Patsel.	

The call commences at No. 112—Donnell vs. White.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—The Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Bank of North America vs. Dart.	[illegible]—Eppenstiner vs. Bauer.
1632—Fowler vs. Harlem and N. Y. Navigation Co.	1827—Carpenter vs. Brown.
1722—Prentice vs. McGeechy.	1832—Schuyler vs. Buttman.
1728—Gibbon vs. Moffit.	[illegible]—Gerhardt vs. Mayer.
1683—Rhodes vs. Dymock.	1837—Marvin vs. Moore.
1721—Hedenberg vs. Carpenter.	1839—Cooper vs. Edwards.
1425—Freitas vs. Fellows.	1841—Haddon vs. The 3d av. R. R. Co.
	1845—McCartney vs. Murray.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
677—Neville vs. Rhodes.	1010—Hayes vs. Parker.
[illegible]—Schwarz vs. Fleig.	1024—Brandt vs. Auterreith.
[illegible]—Carren vs. Bowie.	1031—Paris vs. Cummings.
[illegible]—Mansfield vs. Stover.	1128—Lane vs. Devens.
[illegible]—Beebe vs. Cong. B. C. &c.	1127—Hoyt vs. Darling.
1006—Bailey vs. Wheaton.	1056—Bailey vs. Wheaton.
1011—Phillips vs. Briggs.	1127—Meuhlstine vs. Ehrhard.
1015—Lesslie vs. Perry.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Bigmann vs. Kapp.	1001—Palmer vs. Sweeny.
[illegible]—Sullivan vs. Finn.	1021—Franklin vs. Arnon.
[illegible]—Jordan vs. Hart.	1025—Milliken vs. Arnon.
[illegible]—Chelin vs. [illegible].	[illegible]—Wogram vs. Hoffman.
1117—Scofield vs. Moore.	[illegible]—Clarke vs. Von Utassy.
[illegible]	[illegible]—Busks vs. Wolf.
[illegible]—Merrill vs. Holmes.	[illegible]—Gross vs. Marks.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Wm. H. Borden and John B. Fox; forgery.	7—The People vs. John Ellis; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Arthur O'Keefe; felonious assault and battery.	8—The People vs. John Davis and Henry Martin; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. James Kelly; felonious assault and battery.	9—The People vs. John Reinhardt; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Peter Woods; felonious assault and battery.	10—The People vs. James Conway and Frank Shaler; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Frank [illegible]; felonious assault and battery.	11—The People vs. Bernard Moore; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. John Burns, Chas. Welch and John Ellis; grand larceny.	12—The People vs. Adolph Marks; grand larceny.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Before Justice Jones.

Day Calendar for Tuesday, March 3.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Bank of N. A. vs. Dart.	[illegible]—Eppenstiner vs. Bauer.
1632—Fowler vs. Harlem & N. Y. Nav. Co.	1827—Carpenter vs. Brown.
1722—Prentice vs. McGeechy.	1832—Schuyler vs. Buttman.
1728—Gibbon vs. Moffit.	[illegible]—Gerhardt vs. Mayer.
1683—Rhodes vs. Dymock.	1837—Marvin vs. Moore.
1721—Hedenberg vs. Carpenter.	1839—Cooper vs. Edwards.
1425—De Freitas vs. Fellows.	1841—Haddon vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
	1845—McCartney vs. Murray.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.	Nos.
21—Orth vs. Hermann.	33—Edmonds vs. Fely.
22—Ward vs. Bryant.	34—Quorn vs. Power.
23—Neidlinger vs. Knode.	35—Quinbach vs. Meyer et al.
24—Duffy vs. Mockler.	36—Clarkson vs. Bonan.
25—Tyler vs. Fagan.	37—Connell vs. Hintenroeder.
26—Mess vs. Treller.	38—Jenkins vs. Dangel.
27—Sachs vs. Sussmann.	39—Jenkins vs. Mendel.
28—Rogers vs. Richter.	40—Griffing vs. Snediker.
29—Klein vs. Adams et al.	41—Rosengarden vs. Dengel.
30—Waddell vs. Worden.	
31—Sinning vs. Reid.	
32—Morgan vs. Symes.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SILK RIBBON CASE.

The United States vs. Sixteen Cases Containing Silk Ribbons.—This case, which has occupied the attention of the Court for the past three weeks, was concluded yesterday. It was an information, tried before a jury, for the forfeiture of the above property, valued at about $40,000, on the ground that it was undervalued in the invoices. The ribbons were imported from Basle, Switzerland, by steamers *Java*, *Ville de Paris*, and *New-York*, and were seized Oct. 30, 1868. Frey, Thurneysen & Christ, of Basle, the manufacturers, appeared as claimants, by John J. Thomas their agent, and consignee in this City. The law requires that such goods shall be invoiced at their market value at the place where they are purchased or manufactured, and the Government endeavored to prove that the law had not been complied with in the present instance, by showing that at about the time these goods were imported, proposals for the purchase of similar goods were made by W. H. Farwell and others, to several European houses which manufactured them, and among others to the claimants in this case, and that the prices named were much higher than those given in the invoices in the present case. For the claimants, whose evidence had been taken on interrogatories before the United States Consul at Basle, it was contended that the ribbons could not be said to have any market value at Basle, as there was no exchange for merchandise in that place, but that each manufacturer makes up his own prices by calculating the price of the raw material and the wages paid to operatives, which, together constitute the cost of manufacture, and then adding five per cent. as the manufacturer's profit. That the prices inserted in the invoices in the present case were calculated in this manner; that when Farwell visited the firm of Frey, Thurneysen & Christ, at Basle, he represented himself as a purchaser from Montreal; that he was not known to the house and brought no references, and they supposed his purchases were to be made for smuggling purposes, and therefore asked from him a higher price than from the legitimate trade. The jury returned a verdict for the claimants, releasing the property. Stay of proceedings for thirty days granted.

For the Government, District-Attorney Pierrepont and W. G. Choate; for the claimants, E. W. Stoughton and Webster & Craig.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—MAY 2.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

CAN A LIVERY-STABLE KEEPER HIRE OUT A HORSE BOARDER?

Edwin H. Kellogg vs. John and Francis McNichol.—Plaintiff is a physician, and had his horse boarding at the stable of defendants. He charges that defendants, without his (plaintiff's) consent, let the horse to "Tom, Dick and Harry," whereby the animal was "used, abused and injured" to the extent of $1,[illegible]00. To recover this amount action is now brought, and, in addition to a general denial, defendants set up a board bill of $87. The jury found a verdict for $[illegible] in favor of plaintiff, over and above defendants' bill of $87, which was allowed them.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 2, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '62	111½	100	West. Un. T.	32
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	117¼	100	Cum. C. Pf.	32½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	111½	100	At. Mail	26
10,000	do.	111½	100	Canton Co. ...b.c.	70½
60,000	do.	111½	600	do.	71
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65	111½	200	Pacific Mail ...b.c.	41½
70,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	114	1100	do.	41½
			20	do. ..bet. call	40
25,000	do.	114	100	Adams Ex.	63½
25,000	do. ...s3	114	100	A. M. U. Ex.	36½
20,000	do. ...s3	113½	100	do.	39
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '68	114½	500	U. S. Ex.	44
10,000	do. ...s3	114½	900	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	97½
202,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	114½	100	do. ..bet. call	97½
25,000	do. ...c	114½	70,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	94½
20,000	do. ...b3	114½	100	Erie R.	24½
30,000	do.	114½	20	Erie Pref.	50
3,200	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107½	200	Harlem R. R.	147½
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C, b30	108½	1000	do.	147
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	60½	200	do.	146½
15,000	do.	60½	700	Reading	102
32,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	57	100	do.	102½
70,000	do.	57½	100	Mich. Central	125½
4,000	N. C. 6s, [illegible]	32½	500	L. S. & M. So.	98½
5,000	do.	32½	50	do.	98½
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	97½	50	do.	98½
			1200	do. ..bet. call	98
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	93½	100	do.	97½
4,000	Ark. 7s, Is. to L. R. & F. S. R.	75½	25	Panama R. R. ...b.c.	154
			600	Clev. & Pitts.	107½
2,000	Erie 2d M.	99	200	Chic. & N. W.	81
2,000	Erie 4th M.	84½	1400	do.	81½
1,000	Morris & Essex C Bds. ...b.c.	88½	1000	do. ...s3	81
			300	do. ...b3	81½
15,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	88½	1000	do. ..bet. call	81
			400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91½
1,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. Bds.	97½	100	do.	91½
			300	do. ..bet. call	90½
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98½	600	N. J. Central	109
			400	Chi. & R. I.	123½
15,000	do.	98½	1200	do.	123
1,000	Morris & Es. 2d	97½	100	do.	122½
4,000	M. So. S. F. Bds. ex int.	93	700	Mil. & St. P.	65½
			900	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	79½
4,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M.	106	300	do.	79½
			50	do.	79
2,000	Del. L. & W. 1st	96	300	Tol., W. & W.	53½
5,000	C. & N. W. Con. cou. bs. ex int	87	300	do.	53
			271	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	94½
2,000	Col. C. & Ind C. 1st M.	83½	170	do.	94
10,000	do.	83½	700	Ohio & Miss.	35½
20,000	do.	83	100	St. L. & I. M. R.	44½
5,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.	83½	100	Del., L. & W. R.	111½
			400	do.	112
4,000	Lake S. Div. B's	92½	100	N. Y. & N. H. R. Sc.	140
30	Phenix Bank	106½	6	do.	139
5	Fourth N. Bank	107½	100	Bos., H. & E. R.	5
70	do.	107	200	C., C. & Ind. C.	19½
10	Ocean Bank	93	300	do.	19½
5	Tenth Nat. Bk.	107	50	Dub. & S. C. R.	100
30	do.	105½			

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117	$37,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	113½
5,000	do.	116½			
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	112½	15,000	do. ...s3	113½
5,000	do.	112½	3,000	do.	113½
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	111½	22,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	114½
10,000	do. ...b3	111½	50,000	do. ...c	114
70,000	do.	111½	30,000	do. ...b3	114½
10,000	do.	111½	5,000	do. ...b3	114½
17,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65	111½	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108½
1,000	do.	111½	20,000	do.	108½
1,000	do.	111½	10,000	do. ...b30	108½
10,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '68, c	114	12,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	112½
10,000	do.	114½			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Missouri 6s	93½	125	Lake S. & M. S.	98½
1,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	81½	500	do.	98½
1,000	Ala. 8s	102½	500	do.	98½
10,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	94½	200	do. ..bet. call	98½
			300	Clev. & P.	106
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M., ex. int.	94	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91½
			15	do.	91½
5,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	98	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	94½
100	Canton ...b.c.	71½			
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	32½	200	N. J. Central	109
200	Pac. Mail	41½	100	do. ...b3	109½
200	Boston W. P.	17½	100	Chic. & R. I.	123½
100	Mar. Min. Co. b.c.	7½	15	do.	123
100	Adams Ex.	63½	500	Mil. & St. P.	65½
300	Wells-Fargo	17	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79½
600	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97½	300	do.	79½
200	do. ..bet. call	97½	100	T., W. & W.	53½
400	do. ...b3	98	450	do.	53
10,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	94½	200	Del., Lac. & W. R.	112
			200	do. ...b3	112
24	Erie Pf.	48½	40	Morris & Essex	93½
500	Reading	102	50	Chi. & Alt.	114½
300	do.	101½	500	Ohio & Miss.	35½
100	Chic. & N. W.	81½	700	do.	35½
300	do. ..bet. call	81½	20	Bos., H. & Erie R.	5

MONDAY, May 2—P. M.

The first of May schedule of the Public Debt announced from Washington this afternoon shows the gratifying reduction, since April 1, of $11,567,000. The Gold in the Treasury foots up *one hundred and fifteen and a half millions of dollars*, as against $105,413,000 at the beginning of April, showing that over ten millions of dollars in Gold and Silver, from various sources, have gone into the Treasury in thirty days. Of the large total run in the Treasury about eighty-two millions are in the ownership of the Government, and thirty-three millions belong to the holders of Gold Certificates of Deposit. During the present month the Gold belonging to Government will be decreased by about five millions as the difference between the May Interest on United States 5-20s called for and the Customs received and also by at least four millions, advertised to be sold for Treasury account at the rate of a million of dollars every Wednesday in the month. Should the speculation in Gold be carried up materially above the present price of 115 ₩ cent. it is not unlikely that the Secretary of the Treasury may act upon his reserved privilege of accepting offers for larger weekly sums than he has advertised for. As stated in our last paper the United States Treasurer draws about $1,100,000, May Interest on the Bonds which he holds as Commissioner *ex officio* of the Sinking Fund. This amount he caused to be sold on Saturday, deliverable today, through the Assistant Treasurer in this City, and at the same time caused $1,100,000 United States 5-20s to be purchased, as with the proceeds, also deliverable today; thus compounding or reinvesting the accumulated interest on the Bonds held for Sinking Fund account.

Since the accession of the present Administration to the control of the Finances of the Government, the following reduction in the Public Debt has been made through the prompt collection of the revenues and the economical conduct of the public expenditures, in fourteen months:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

	March 1, 1869.	May 1, 1870.
United States 5-20s	$1,602,587,250	$1,602,678,300
Less in Sinking Fund	....	110,849,843
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,491,828,457
Other gold bonds	505,258,800	505,256,900
Total outstanding	$2,107,846,150	$1,997,008,357
Decrease under new Administration		$110,752,793

CIRCULATION, CASH ON HAND, &c.

	March 1, 1869.	May 1, 1870.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,107,221
Fractional currency	36,781,547	39,364,323
Gold notes	28,773,580	38,840,400
Three per cents	57,140,000	45,535,000
Navy pension funds	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands	6,422,464	3,790,587
Accrued interest	34,071,255	33,622,785
In gross	$533,211,889	$546,260,385
Less gold in the Treasury	98,741,261	115,533,314
Total	$434,470,628	$430,725,061
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,539	8,964,094
Balance unfunded	$417,617,169	$422,770,967
Increase in unfunded debt		5,153,848
Decrease in funded stocks		110,752,793
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$104,598,945

OUTSTANDING DEBT, AS ABOVE.

Funded	$1,997,893,357
Unfunded	422,770,967
Total May 1, 1870	$2,420,664,314
Total April 1, 1870	2,432,762,107
Decrease of month	$11,567,793

On the opening of business this morning the Wall-street markets were generally firm and prices buoyant, particularly on the Public Funds and two or three of the Western Railways. The 5-20s of 1867 sold up to 114¼ ₩ cent., and North-west Common sold as high as 81¾ ₩ cent. The amount of transactions in the Funds was large, and there was unusual animation at the Government Board of the Stock Exchange, which held on until after 3 o'clock, when some disposition was manifested to realize on the rapid advance since Saturday, and at 4 o'clock the 1867s stood 113¾@114 ₩ cent., and the other 5-20s and 6 ₩ cents of 1881 and 5s 10-40s in about the same proportion. About the same time the [illegible] in the

Gold Room, which stood at 115⅜@115½ for a short time in the morning, became somewhat sluggish, and the quotation fell off to 114⅞@115 ₽ cent. The first impression as to the effect of the May sales of $4,000,000 advertised by the Secretary of the Treasury, was that gold would probably advance, or in any event rule firm, but this feeling was not strong enough to keep the market long above the closing 115 ₽ cent. quotation of Saturday night.

In the Railway Market at the Stock Exchange business was not quite so active as on Friday or Saturday last, and as the Brokers reported a quick demand for Money at 5@6 ₽ cent. on account of the heavy settlements to be made and the shifting of loans consequent upon the enormous transactions of last week, there was a reaction of 1@2 ₽ cent. for a short time late in the day, followed by a steadier feeling at the close of dealings. The following figures were made between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. on Broad-street. The Foreign Exchanges were quiet today at 109½ for 60 days London, some of the Bankers allowing a brokerage off this rate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 2.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	*112	*112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅞	114
American Gold Coin	115	115
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	57	57
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	94⅞	94⅜
Reading Railroad	103⅞	103⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	120⅞	120
North-western Common	80⅞	80⅛
North-western Preferred	91⅞	90⅞
Pacific Mail Company	42⅞	42
St. Paul Preferred	79⅞	78⅞
St. Paul Common	65⅞	64⅞
Lake Shore	98⅞	97⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅞	35⅞
New-Jersey Central	108⅞	109

*Ex coupon.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$88,251,349 67
Gold receipts	561,310 00
Gold payments	1,372,300 51
Gold balance	7,410,930 37
Currency receipts	287,321 09
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
General balance	86,557,767 24
Customs	412,000

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MAY 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	102½
City 6s, New	102⅞	102⅞
Camden and Amboy	120	120½
Pennsylvania Central	116⅞	116⅞
Reading	101⅞	101⅞
Lehigh Valley	55⅞	56
Catawissa Preferred	37⅞	37⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅞	29⅞
Northern Central	45	45⅞
Lehigh Navigation	34⅞	34⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	92⅞	93

At the annual election at the Produce Exchange, today, the following was the successful ticket:

For Trustees—Francis M. French, John S. Williams, Edward Cromwell, Stephen W. Carey, Stephen D. Harrison, George D. Cragin, Robert J. Randolph, Francis P. Sage, Isaac H. Reed. *For Inspectors of Election*—Gilbert Oakley, John S. Sutphen, Theodore B. Wesley.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal trade:

"Among the excitements connected more or less directly with the Anthracite coal trade the past week are the public sales of Scranton coal, which show a small decline in prices, and the granting of an injunction by Justice READ, of the Supreme Court, restraining the Reading Railroad Company from allotting to new parties certain wharf room at Port Richmond. The coal trade proper the past week was unchanged from that of the previous week. The Schuylkill region is producing very little coal, and the operators express themselves as determined not to give in to what they consider the unreasonable demands of the miners. The supply of coal from the other regions is about equal to the current demand, so that trade and prices rule very nearly steady. The Reading Railroad Company brought down of all kinds for the week ending on the 28th ultimo, 45,255 tons, against 35,4[illegible] tons in the previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning Dec. 1, 1,073,070 tons, against 1,287,297 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 214,[illegible] tons. The total product of all the anthracite regions for the week, as last reported by the several carrying companies, is 296,442 tons, against 302,[illegible] tons the previous week—a decrease of [illegible] tons—and for the fiscal year 3,[illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons to the same dates last year—showing a decrease of [illegible] tons. The demand for coal is by no means urgent and prices rule weak at about last week's quotations. There is hardly enough coal at Port Richmond to warrant a reliable quotation. Freights are inactive and unchanged."

The *Mark Lane Express*, of April 18, remarks:

"The frequent sunshine of the past week has raised the temperature, but when the sun has been absent the air has still been cold for the time of year, and we have not yet had our quota of rain. Field-work has, however, advanced a pace, and there is very little more sowing to be done; and this, though late, has been very satisfactorily accomplished from the pulverized state of the soil. A genial time henceforth would soon work wonders in germinating the seed-corn and improving the Wheat, about which some are beginning to doubt, it being badly reported in the Fens and other localities, but June will more distinctly tell us what we may expect. The altered weather, the opening Baltic and the holidays have all contributed to increase our dullness, and the Wheat trade has given way for the last fortnight to the extent of fully 1s., while our deliveries still keep largely in excess of last year, indicating the pressure on the farming interest from bad crops, or continued apprehensions of large foreign imports. The Baltic is certainly opening, and we may now have some fine quality corn to replace the low sorts which have been lately working off from our granaries; but shippers there see prices much too close for a free trade, and there are few sanguine enough here, after the late losses, to become rash importers. Even in America prices have not yet adjusted themselves to British markets, notwithstanding their present depression. The inferior qualities of the Danube, as well as much on the Azof and Odessa, will only suit one certain class of millers here; and those who mark the difference between the best town-made flour and the Norfolk make, will see that such branches of business must be distinct. Fifty shillings is still given for the best new Dantzic Wheat, but some inferior Russian sorts are not worth over 38s. With a difference of 12s. then, in Wheat, there should be a difference in the sacks of Flour of 12s. Now, as with the generally-admitted abundance abroad, there is a scarcity of fine samples, why should English farmers, who have this quality, throw away their only chance, as they near the close of the season, especially when the top price of Flour is only 43s. per sack, and there seems no prospect of any further reduction on this side harvest?

"The arrivals off the coast since April 8 were 12 cargoes, of which 9 cargoes were Wheat, 1 Maize, 1 Barley, 1 Oats, 1 Beans. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 9 cargoes in all, viz.: California, 47s.; Sandomirka, 42s. 6d.; Ghirka, [illegible]; Polish, 41s. 6d. Maize, 1½ cargoes in all at 32s.@31s., and 40,000 quarters for shipment at 27s. 6d.@28s. Barley, 2 cargoes in all at 22s. 6d.@[illegible]. Oats, 1 cargo Theodosia at 17s. 6d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 60,[illegible] quarters at 42s. 9d., against 58,[illegible] quarters at 47s. in 1869. The London averages were 45s. 3d. on 4,892 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending April 9 were 296,651 cwts. Wheat and 74,[illegible] cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA At 95, free from tax.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE, AS WELL AS PROFITABLE, INVESTMENT. They are issued at the rate of only $16,000 per mile, or only at about one-half the rate of some other roads.

The recent advance in Governments offers a large inducement to investors to make an immediate exchange for these Bonds.

JAY COOKE & CO., NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions will also be received at BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, Banking-house of HOWES & MACY, and at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 32 Pine-st., where pamphlets and full information may be had.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870. LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

Upon which, together with road and all its property, these bonds are a First Mortgage.

70 MILES OF ROAD FINISHED AND RUNNING, from which income is already derived, with rapidly increasing receipts.

This road, with its connections, forms an AIR LINE FROM ST. PAUL TO MILWAUKEE, and is a SAVING OF NEARLY 100 MILES on the great North-western route to Chicago.

ELEVEN COUNTIES along the line of this road DONATE $[illegible] EACH, with right of way for construction.

This Company is EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, by special act of Legislature.

These bonds have the option of being converted into stock, and are receivable at par, as cash, for the purchase of any of the lands of the Company.

The immense tonnage of grain and lumber accumulating weekly at St. Paul must, upon completion of this road, be carried to Milwaukee and Chicago by this direct route.

The advantages, resources, connections and land grant of this Company are fully set forth in a pamphlet which can be obtained at our office.

A large number of these Bonds have been placed in Europe, and we now offer a LIMITED NUMBER IN THIS MARKET AT 90 FLAT, and recommend them with confidence to our friends and customers, fully believing them to be one of the safest and cheapest investments ever offered.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Bankers and Financial Agents, No. 29 Wall-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS AT 90 AND INTEREST.

We have only a limited amount to offer at this price.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

☞ BRUNSWICK, GA.

The Coupons due May 1 and June 1, on the Bonds of the City of Brunswick, Ga., will be paid on and after those dates at the Banking-house of

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

WM. BARKULOO, Treasurer City of Brunswick.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due May 1, will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

JOHN H. DAVEY, Treasurer.

Another Large Arrival of Emigrants—Who and What They Are.

As an indication of the greatly increased emigration that will find its way to the United States from ports in the Baltic during the current year, we learn on authority that arrangements were completed some time since to convey, during the Summer and Fall months, about 50,000 Scandinavians, Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, to this port. The first installment of the season landed yesterday at Castle Garden. The number was 1,152. They were passengers on RUXER & CO.'s steam-ship *Ocean Queen*, from Copenhagen and other ports in the North Sea. They appeared to be a stalwart and industrious class of people. The destination of these new arrivals is the West—Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In addition to those mentioned, the steam-ship *Deutschland*, from Bremen, brought 418 emigrants, nearly all Germans. The arrangements for the safe landing and subsequent dispatch to their new homes of this large number of persons were carried out in a simple and effective manner under the direction of Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, the General Superintendent. The new Board of Emigration will probably organize today.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 2, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	1	Rosin, bbls	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs	[illegible]	Pork, bbls	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	4,718	Beef, pkgs	[illegible]
Cotton-seed, bags	4,275	Cut-meats, pkgs	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Cake, pkgs	[illegible]	Lard, tierces	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	56	Stearine, pkgs	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	[illegible]	Cheese, boxes	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bags	[illegible]	Oil Lard, bbls	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Hops, bales	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Molasses, bbls	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Pecans, pkgs	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Horns, No	[illegible]	Skins, bales	[illegible]
Hides, No	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Hides, bdls	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Spirits Turp., bbls	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Pitch, bbls	[illegible]		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Andrea*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] Cotton-seed Cake, [illegible].

By the steamer *Paraguay*, for London—[illegible] cases Shells, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] boxes Machinery, [illegible] cases Condensed Milk, [illegible] cases Hardware, [illegible] Manufactured Tobacco, [illegible] bales [illegible].

By the brig *Santo*, [illegible]. By the bark [illegible], for Dunkirk—[illegible] bbls. Crude Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been quiet since our last, at from [illegible] for Pots and [illegible] for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

COAL—The market has been quiet, but prices have not varied essentially. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have announced the following as their standing prices for deliveries of Coal at Rondout between the 10th of May and the 10th of June: Furnace Lump, $4 50; Steamboat Lump, $4 [illegible]; Grate, $4 [illegible]; Egg, $5; Stove, $5 50; Chestnut, $4 50, ₽ ton of 2,240 lbs. Freight from Rondout to New-York, by Company's boats or barges, 85c. ₽ ton.

COFFEE—Holders have been firm in their views as to price, but no business of moment has been reported. We quote: Java [illegible]; Maracaibo [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible]; Rio, [illegible], in bond; Native Ceylon, [illegible]; Jamaica, [illegible]; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, [illegible]; Mexican, [illegible]; Savanilla, [illegible]; St. Domingo, in bond, [illegible], gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather difficult of sale, and quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last, of [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales to shippers, [illegible] bales to spinners, and [illegible] bales to speculators. Also, 1,[illegible] bales for forward delivery, including [illegible] bales, basis Low Middling, May, [illegible]; [illegible] bales do. June, [illegible]; [illegible] bales do. July, [illegible]; 100 bales do. August, [illegible]; [illegible] bales in May and June, [illegible].

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	20⅜	21	21⅛	21⅜
Low Middling	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
Middling	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
Good Middling	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port. — Receipts, Exports and Stocks: [illegible]

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports. — [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been fairly active for State and Western Flour, prices of which have been quoted a shade firmer, on a lighter offering, particularly of shipping grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,200 bbls., part to arrive, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; inferior to good Extra State at [illegible]; good to choice Extra State at [illegible], and poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at [illegible] ₽ bbl. We quote: [illegible]

Southern Flour has been in request at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for Poor to Good Ordinary, and [illegible] for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at [illegible] for Inferior to very Choice, ₽ bbl., sales [illegible] bbls. Cornmeal continues in demand at [illegible] for Western; [illegible] for Jersey; [illegible] for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—[illegible]

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, May 2, 1870. — Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye: [illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite active at former prices. [illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HEMP—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

Stock of Molasses in New-York, May 1. — Clayed Cuba, hhds.; Cuba Muscovado, hhds.; Porto Rico, hhds.; English Islands, hhds.; Total hhds.; New-Orleans, bbls.: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

Qualities.	May, 1870. Total New.	Total Old & New.	April, 1870. Total.	May, 1869. Total.
Clear	200	200	400	[illegible]
Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thin Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rumps	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Refuse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uninspected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF. — [illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SALTPETRE—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 2, 1870.

[illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD, NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near Mass., N.Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible] up to [illegible]. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. [illegible] East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. [illegible] West 31st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments of superior workmanship; cheapest in the City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress; understands how to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; good City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress, or would be willing to assist with chamber-work; can cut and fit children's dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 36 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of growing children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 4 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good laundress; no objection to go to the country; good City references from last place. Call for two days at No. [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid; no objection to do fine washing; no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and daughter, situations; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do upstairs work and see to children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West [illegible]-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as good cook and baker; will assist with the washing if required; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 156 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class cook; can do any kind of cooking in a gentleman's family, baking, &c.; has the best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 30 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid; is willing to assist with the chamber-work; has good reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, both French and English; best of reference given. Apply at Mrs. [illegible], Tompkins-av., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class English cook; understands all kinds of French cooking, &c.; first-class American reference. Call on or address COOK, No. [illegible] 8th-av., from 9 to 5.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow woman, a situation to take care of children and to do plain sewing; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 141 East 18th-st., 2nd floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook in a private family; understands her business; is an excellent baker; has best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-av., near 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress; has no objection to assist with chamber-work; has best City reference of two years from last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as companion, seamstress and maid; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; or as nursery waitress; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible].

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as excellent plain cook, and is a good baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.; ring 3rd bell; call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook. Call for two or three days at No. 522 West 35th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; will assist with washing and ironing if required; first-rate recommendation from her last place, where she has lived over three years. Apply for two days at No. 133 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; would do some washing and ironing in a small private family; good baker; can give best City reference. Call at No. 257 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid and nurse, to go to Europe with a family; has been abroad before; is a thorough dress-maker and hair dresser; best of City reference. Call for one week at No. [illegible] East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a highly respectable woman of many years experience as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls; one as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 255 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a situation with a private family by the day; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address Mrs. HUGHTON, No. 119 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation with a family going to Europe, to take care of children or wait on an invalid lady; best of references given. Call for two days in the City. Call or address No. 122 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do fine washing and fluting; no objection to a private boarding-house; references. Call at No. 26 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 367 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid in a private family; has eight years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 300 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook; washer and ironer in a private family; best of City reference. Address No. [illegible] 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH good recommendations, a situation for waiting or chamber-maid. Apply for two days, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at No. 213 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress; has the best City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 149 West [illegible]-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress and chamber-maid, and assist in the washing and ironing; has five years' unexceptionable references. Call at 200 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do general housework; good washer and ironer, and plain cook; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 402 East 23d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, Protestant, a situation; can take the entire charge of an infant, bring it up by hand. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best of reference given. Call at No. 361 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 2d and 4th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine washing; has the best City references. Apply at No. 347 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and seamstress; unexceptionable reference from her last employer. Call at No. 252 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; no objection to the country; has the best of reference from her last employer. Address private residence No. 365 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to light chamber-work; good City reference. Call at 38 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as a first-class laundress in a private family. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 117 [illegible].

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, a few more engagements by the day or week in private families; can operate on several machines. Call at No. 225 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to take care of children and do sewing; City reference. Apply at No. 113 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as nurse; best City reference. Call on or address, for two days, H. D., No. 45 [illegible].

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress; has good City references. Apply at No. 218 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 115 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress. Call at No. 260 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, an experienced cook, by the day or month. Call for two days at 461 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call for two days at No. 22 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply today at No. 277 5th-av.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, FRENCH, English servants our specialty, with Catholic and Protestant Irish, constantly ready at the magnificent salon, No. [illegible] 6th-av., above 10th-st.

FLUTING AND ALL KINDS OF FINE washing done by an honest, capable woman, at No. 245 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION AS seamstress by a Protestant person; understands all kinds of family sewing; has a good knowledge of dress-making; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; [illegible] City reference; has lived over two years in her last place. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of first-class help, viz.: cooks, chambermaids, ladies' maids, waitresses, excellent cooks, laundresses, house-workers, young girls of all nations; country or City. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 333 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and nurse, or as good plain sewer; City or country. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by an experienced woman, who has excellent City reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. [illegible] Broadway, between [illegible] and [illegible] sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as good plain cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is an excellent baker and laundress; best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 123 West 49th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is willing to do a share of the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, near [illegible]-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; has good reference; would like to go in the country. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 1st-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, who speaks French fluently, as chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on machines, &c.; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; good reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; can do all kinds of cooking; also washing; eight years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. [illegible] 1st-av., near No. 460; ring the bell.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUATION by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and laundress; City reference. Apply at No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; has no objection to children. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands lady's, linen and French fluting; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as thorough waitress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 108 West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; has a girl 11 years old who would help to wait on table. Call at No. 36 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference if required. Call at 256 West Houston-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; can dress hair; has no objection to light chamber-work. Can be seen till suited at No. 19 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to do fine sewing; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 267 East 17th-st., near 1st-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress or would assist with chamber-work; seven years' City reference. Call or address No. 241 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid, nurse or for general housework. Apply at No. 138 [illegible]-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. [illegible] Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, well-recommended, a situation as such in a private family. Apply at the French Office, 405 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, or would take care of a house for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 116 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE GIRL 15 YEARS OLD, a good place in an American private family. Mr. SCHLOSSER, No. 23 Avenue B, third floor.

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS, WELL recommended, from the country and City, can be obtained today. Office No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, near [illegible]. Protestants and Catholics.

A SWISS LADY, SPEAKING ENGLISH, French and German, desires to travel to Europe with a family as companion or governess. Address E. H. No. 48 East 18th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to the country, and will make himself willing and obliging; has the best of references. Call or address M. G., No. 7 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DESIRABLE, respectable young man as waiter and butler, and to be generally useful; thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest testimonials. Apply or direct WAITER, No. [illegible] 7th-av., in store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; has the best City reference; lived three years with his last employer. Can be seen for two days at Bradley's Stables, No. 5 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; can give seven years' City reference from former employer; no objection to the country. Call or address J. C., No. 29 East 14th-st., harness store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant married man; understands his business thoroughly; will be otherwise useful; first-class City references given. Address E. W., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, or the care and management of road horses, by a young man (Englishman); best of references. Call on or address E. C., at private stables, No. 135 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife, Protestants; man is a first-class coachman; wife is a first-class laundress or chamber-maid; willing to go to the country if required; City references. Address [illegible] D., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; is a good, safe driver; will go to any part of the country; best City reference. Address M., No. 5 Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD waiter in a Summer house or first-class boarding-house, by a capable, steady man who thoroughly understands his business; good references given. Address M. M., Box No. 213 Times Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable single Protestant young man; understands his business perfectly; has six years' first-class City reference. Address A. H. W., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German man as waiter in a private family; the best City reference given; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at grocery, No. 925 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as groom and coachman; perfectly understands it in every respect; can milk, and is willing to help in a garden; has very good reference. Address C. M., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a sober, single man; thoroughly understands both in their various branches; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address for two days, H. G., Box No. 237 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; has first-class reference; don't smoke or drink. Address J. D., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 221 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man as coachman; is a good, steady, reliable man; perfectly understands his business, and has excellent City reference. Apply to A. OLINCH'S, No. 29 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING the City desires a situation for his coachman; he is a careful driver, sober and industrious, and one in whom perfect confidence can be placed. Apply at No. 140 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; is a good vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses; can milk and is handy in general about a gentleman's place. Address A. M., Box No. 184 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; has good City references. Address J., Box No. 260 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c. thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single Englishman; City reference; will be otherwise useful. Address JOHN, Box No. 310 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young single German, to take care of grass and graperies; can take care of a gentleman's place. Address or apply for E. T., seed-store, 41 Park-row.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; with good reference. Call or address T. W. H., Box No. 237 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference. Address B. B., No. 419 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, SOBER, STEADY man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses; can milk; is willing and obliging. Address M. D., Box 213 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED man, without family, a situation as private waiter; references good. Can be seen at St. George's Church, 16th-st. and 1st-av., from 9 till 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a Protestant man; is very competent, steady and trustworthy; can be highly recommended. Call or address ROSS, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., private stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman, City or country; a quick, active, steady young man, not afraid to work; thoroughly understands driving, care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening, can milk; moderate wages. Apply to A. G. D., No. 231 Fulton-st., in store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, Protestants, on a gentleman's place, with a cottage; the man as good coachman and gardener and as general useful man; understands milking, mowing, &c.; is responsible and trusty, and willing to work; best of reference. Apply or address No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; understands both branches of greenhouse and hot and cold graperies; is to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of reference. Address for three days Box No. [illegible] Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom; well understands the business in all its branches; has first-class reference for City and country, and when seen by employer will be found strictly sober, reliable and obliging. Address J. F., Box No. 225 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family, who thoroughly understands the business; can be well recommended by his last employer in this City. Call or address WAITER, H. H. Jackson, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., Madison-square.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, or to take charge of a place and garden; has the best of reference for City or country; is married, without incumbrance. Address ENGLISHMAN, or can be seen at No. 231 East [illegible]-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN (is married—no family) as coachman; has five years' reference from last employer; understands the business in all its branches; good driver; sober, honest and obliging. Address F. H., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as groom in a private family; no objection to go to the country with the family; has the best reference. Call or address No. 34 East [illegible]-st., between Madison and Park avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, &c., by a Scotchman (married); best of references; country preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter of experience; best City references from last employer; no objection to go to the country. Call at or address No. 242 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, and take care of a garden; best country reference; not afraid of work. Address F. C., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young man, with best references of three years' standing. Address M. W., Box No. 183 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (ENGLISH,) to engage with a gentleman or family going to Europe; first-class reference. Address G. B., care Mr. Godfrey, No. 270 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference; would prefer to go in the country. Address ROBERT, Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom in the country. Call, or address present employer, JAMES B. BREWSTER, No. 45 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; will assist in a garden; can milk if required; will make himself useful; good City reference. Address G. M., Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman. Can be seen at the office of J. G. Hodge, No. 48 John-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for his coachman. Call on or address No. 107 [illegible]-st., private stables.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 333 4TH-av., large numbers of cooks, seamstresses, ladies' maids, governesses, waitresses, chamber-maids; professed and other cooks, laundresses, house-workers and all French, German, Irish and Scotch suited with excellent situations.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st., excellent situations ready for ladies-maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c., both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—A NURSE, PROTESTANT, about 30 years of age; English or Scotch preferred; good City references required. Apply at No. 277 5th-av., between 10½ and 12 o'clock, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—TO ONE WHO has a fresh breast of milk, not over three months old, a good home and liberal wages will be offered in a family where there are no other children. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. at No. 113 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress for a little girl four years old; City reference required. Call before 12 o'clock at No. [illegible] East 38th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress; one that is competent and well recommended. Apply, with testimonials, this day, at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY ABOUT GOING to their residence in the country two capable, experienced Protestant servants, (cook and laundress.) Apply, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 23 West 37th-st.

WANTED—SIX MARRIED AND FIVE single farm hands immediately; English, Scotch, Germans and Swedes preferred. American Employment Exchange, No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO IS COMPETENT [illegible]. Call from 9 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M., at 36 West 11th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE D'ENFANTS FRANÇAISE, munie de bonnes recommandations, désirerait trouver une place dans une famille qui partirait en Europe. S'adresser au 60 [illegible].

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE A. [illegible], of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON LANDSBURGH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Simon Landsburgh, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 18th day of April, 1870.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE.

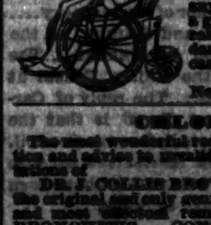
One of the finest quarries in Vermont, within a few rods of a railroad, will be sold at a rare bargain if immediately applied for. The quarry is of large extent, has been thoroughly tested, and the marble is of the best quality. Apply to

E. DE LA GRANJA, Boston, Mass., or G. V. HOWE, Portsmouth, N. H.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. [illegible] Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, From $15 to $40.



For in and out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalid carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 50c., $1 40 and $2 25, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, Williams-st.; [illegible] WELLS & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP.

Including glass cases, tables, shelving, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, desks, window-shades, &c. Apply at once. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER. 6th-av., corner 23d-st. A WIDOW HUNT and TOODLES. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Marlowe, and Miss M. Henriques and Miss E. Mestayer.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pixis and Mme. Pessis.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Jackson and Warner.

OLYMPIC THEATER. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. MACBETH. Leading characters by Mr. George L. Fox and Miss Longmore.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER. 24th-st., near 5th-av. FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Broadway, corner 30th-st. THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

FRENCH THEATER. 14th-st., near 6th-av. THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotte Le Clercq.

BOWERY THEATER. Bowery, near Canal-st. DOG OF THE OLD TOLL-HOUSE, and THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Messrs. Locke, Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATER. Madison-av., corner 26th-st. CONCERT. Artists: Miss Alide Topp, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Messrs. J. Levy and Von Inten.

STEINWAY HALL. 14th-st., near 4th-av. HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT for the benefit of "The Sheltering Arms."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 11 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 46 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Paris dispatch says another arrest of an armed man was made on Sunday at the race-course where the Emperor was expected. He proved to be an insane Englishman, and had no connection with the conspiracy, although it was said that at his residence a quantity of bombs were discovered. The ramifications of the plot are said to be wider than at first supposed, and arrests continue to be made in all directions. Addresses congratulating the Emperor on the discovery of the plot are received by him and published in the *Journal Officiel*....The political meetings on Sunday were very exciting, and in some instances were dissolved by the Police. A radical journal yesterday published a document signed by MM. CREMIEUX, JULES FAVRE, PELLETAN, SIMON, and others, declaring the expulsion of CERNUSCHI, the Italian banker, illegal, and resorted to in the interest of a political party. The banker has gone to Geneva. The advocates of the affirmative in the coming *plebiscite* have distributed journals containing full accounts of the recent conspiracy against the Emperor's life, in support of an affirmative vote....The students of the School of Medicine listened patiently to Dr. TARDIEU, yesterday, on the reopening of the College, but when he was leaving he was insulted again, and obliged to ask the protection of the Police....The Irish Land bill and the bill to inquire into monastic institutions was under consideration yesterday, in the House of Commons....Hon. JOHN JAY, our Minister to Austria, is in London....The English cotton weavers are taking measures to secure an advance in wages....Among the English delegates who have signified their intention to attend the Protestant Conference to meet in this City, are Lord ALFRED CHURCHILL, the Earl of CAVAN and several members of the House of Commons....A propeller, seven yards long, is announced to sail from Liverpool for New-York in a few days....Cardinal CULLEN has issued another pastoral letter against Fenianism, Freemasonry and the proposed inquiry into monastic institutions....It is intimated that Gen. LINDSAY, who will command the Red River expedition, will remain as Governor of the territory....The race between KELLEY and BRIGHT, on the Tyne yesterday, was won by KELLEY....The reported assassination of the Italian Consul at Buenos Ayres is confirmed....The reply of Cardinal ANTONELLI to COMTE DARU is that the Pope declines to lay the note before the Council. The Bishops who absented themselves because the infallibility question was pressed have been urged by telegraph to return to Rome.

CONGRESS.

Yesterday was a busy day in both Houses. In the Senate, among the bills passed were the following: For the relief of those made widows and orphans by the *Oneida* disaster; the House bill extending the time thirty days for Texas officials to file the oath of office; extending to Government prisoners the State system of credits for good behavior; incorporating the District of Columbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; repealing certain acts of the Wyoming Legislature, and several railway land grant bills. The bill increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges was postponed indefinitely. Of the bills introduced, was one to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, and another to reimburse the State of Kansas for war expenses. Of the resolutions, was one in reference to giving the Government free use of new patents issued. Advanced reports were received on the petitions for full pay to retired naval officers, for the abolition of the West Point Academy, and against the increase of the number of cadets. A favorable report was received on the House resolution donating one year's pay as Secretary of War to the family of the late Gen. RAWLINS, and it was placed on the calendar. At 5 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

In the House a large number of new bills were introduced, among them the following: Authorizing the Government to retain transportation due the Pacific Roads as indemnity for unpaid interest on bonds; for the removal of all political disabilities; for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners to look after the merchant marine; repealing the act limiting pension applications to five years; for steam-ship mail service between Cedar Keys and Havana; incorporating the Washington Transatlantic Steam-ship Company, and another bill for the relief of J. ROSS BROWNE. A bill granting a pension of $3,000 annually to Mrs. LINCOLN was passed; also, a resolution requesting the intercession of the President for the pardon of JOHN GALLAGHER, of New-Jersey, an imprisoned Fenian. A resolution looking to an immediate settlement of the *Alabama* claims was referred, the House refusing to second the previous question by a vote of 75 to 63. A resolution was unanimously adopted fixing May 30 as Decoration Day, and making it a public holiday. At 1½ P. M. the tariff debate was resumed, and considerable progress made with the bill. At 5½ P. M. the House adjourned until 11 A. M. today, a resolution to that effect having been previously adopted.

GENERAL.

A Washington dispatch says the Sioux are the principal tribe of Indians whose dissatisfaction may break out in open war. The War Department has ordered all available troops to the plains to guard the Pacific Railroad. The official reports show that the failure to comply with treaty obligations is the cause of the restlessness of the savages.

Advices from Fort Sully represent that the Cheyenne Agency was in possession of the Indians, and the officers and men made prisoners. The Indians had slaughtered large numbers of cattle, the carcases of which were seen on the shores and sand-bars.

The Government at Washington, up to yesterday morning, had received nothing to confirm or strengthen the reported capture of the *Monro*, at Havana, by the Spanish volunteers. The latter, it is conceded, control the authorities on the island. Gen. JORDAN, it is said, left Cuba because his term of service had expired, and he is now an accredited agent of the insurgents, and on his way to this country.

A Quebec dispatch says the steam-ships *Germany* and *City of Quebec* came into collision on Sunday off Green Island, and the latter sunk in deep water in half an hour after they struck. An engineer and a passenger of the *Quebec* were lost.

The annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church began on Sunday in San Francisco, when Bishop KIP officiated and Dr. VINTON delivered the missionary sermon.

Alarming intelligence of short crops in California is received in San Francisco from all parts of the State.

The public debt statement published this morning shows that the reduction of the debt for the month is $11,897,733; the coin balance $115,535,000, including $32,340,000 in coin certificates, and the currency balance $6,964,000.

At a meeting of the contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia yesterday, a resolution of WILLIAM WELSH was adopted by a *viva voce* vote, providing for separate clinics for females if practicable. There was considerable discussion before the adoption of the resolution.

The grand chess tournament at Baden-Baden, which is to commence on the 18th of July, promises to eclipse any tournament which has yet taken place. Among many distinguished chess-players there will be found Herr Anderssen, Neumann, De Riviere, Suhle, Harrwitz, S. Loyd, F. Perrin, Blackburn, Steinitz and L. Paulsen.

The trial of McFARLAND was continued yesterday, when ten witnesses were examined, and among them was Mrs. RUNKLE, formerly Mrs. CALHOUN, who was given an opportunity to explain her letters, which have occasioned so much comment.

JOS. R. LOMINSON, another victim of the Richmond calamity, died yesterday.

The Public Debt.

The first of May Schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, issued last night from Washington, affords the gratifying information that nearly twelve millions of dollars of the principal of the debt have been paid off since April 1, out of the surplus revenues of the month. The United States Five-twenties, which the present Administration, since their accession to the conduct of the Government finances, have been able to purchase and now hold in the Sinking Fund, is $110,869,863. The actual net decrease in the public debt, funded and unfunded, since March 4, 1869, is $104,598,945. The annual saving of interest on the funded debt, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, is now equal to six millions six hundred thousand dollars, while the principal of the debt bearing interest in gold, is reduced from $2,107,846,000, to $1,997,098,000.

The strength of the Treasury is much greater at present, after buying over one hundred and ten millions United States Five-twenties, than on the 4th March, 1869, as well from the reduced burden of the yearly interest charge as in respect to its gold balances, which now amount to $115,535,000, as against $198,741,000 on the incoming of the Grant Administration. The amount of gold in the absolute ownership of the Treasury, after making provision for $32,340,000 held for private depositors, is about eighty-two million of dollars, and the calculation is that after providing for the May interest on the public debt and selling four million dollars for reinvestment in further purchases of United States Five-twenties, the Treasury will enter June with at least seventy-two millions, unless the Secretary should in the meantime be stimulated by any considerable rise in the premium to dispose of more Gold than is at present advertised to be sold. He reserves the right to accept bids for larger weekly sums than a million of dollars each Wednesday, if the prices bid should seem to make it the interest of the Treasury to increase these sales.

The Aldermanic Ticket.

We trust that Mayor HALL and his coadjutors, in the preparation of the ticket to be presented to our citizens at the forthcoming election of Aldermen, will not forget the pledges given when the new charter was under consideration at Albany. One of the essential conditions of the acceptance of that instrument was the presentation of acceptable candidates for the reconstructed Board of Aldermen. The old Aldermen had rendered themselves odious to the better portion of the community, and their removal became a requisite part of any satisfactory measure of municipal reform. The promise that strong and reputable men should be substituted for the pliant tools who have done the work of corruption and rascality had much to do with the reception accorded to the Tweed charter.

The time is near when this promise must be fulfilled,—or violated. The election of the new men is at hand, and those of us who have helped to enact the new order of things have a right to ask what progress the Mayor and his Tammany friends have made in the preparation of an acceptable ticket. Rumors are abroad to which we cannot be indifferent. It is alleged, on authority which we cannot disregard, that under the pretense of according to the respectability, wealth and Republican opinion of the City an adequate representation at the Board, a selection is to be made from the trading element of the Republican Party—from the element, we mean, which has clung to that party for the sake of its patronage, and has made merchandise of the opportunities incident to its power. In this way, and further by the nomination of a few names hitherto dissociated from the Democratic Ring, it is intended to conciliate local opinion and earn the credit of fulfilling an important and emphatic pledge.

We tell the gentlemen concerned that this maneuver will not be successful. It may be possible, doubtless, to elect a ticket of the character foreshadowed by those who profess familiarity with the purpose of the Mayor and his friends. But the Republican Party will not acknowledge, as its proportion of the ticket, jobbers and tricksters who have made its colors the cover of corrupt tactics; nor will it be deceived by any pretense which aims at keeping the promise to the ear while breaking it in effect. If the promoters of the new charter are prepared to act fairly—if they desire to make effective the reform implied in the abolition of the old Board of Aldermen—they will discard weak and worthless names, whatever their professed political affiliations, and will give to the City a list which shall at once furnish a guarantee of upright local government, and redeem the promise with which Messrs. TWEED and HALL rescued the charter from jeopardy.

A National Railway System.

The decision of the Supreme Court, delivered by Chief-Justice CHASE, upon the right of States to tax railroads to which the United States has extended aid, and upon which it holds a pledge in the nature of a mortgage, is a very important one, not only as to the interests which it affects, but also as to the principles involved. It fully sustains the point that any corporation created by the Government as an instrumentality in the transaction of its affairs—such as the old United States Bank, for instance—could not be taxed by the States, but holds that a railroad does not come within that rule. It holds that a corporation may be an agent for the transaction of necessary service for the Government,—as for instance the carrying of mails by railroad companies,—and yet that its property should be responsive to taxation the same as any other.

In his opinion, the Chief-Justice seemed to put great stress upon the point that the road which was defendant in the case was incorporated by a State,—leaving the inference that a Federal charter would have involved new questions, and possibly a different decision. We confess that we do not readily appreciate how the source of the franchise could in any manner affect the right of the State to tax a road, or how it could change the force of the reasoning of the Court. We can see, however, how the authority of the United States might easily be damaged under the decision just made. Nothing could be easier, than for a road which has been largely subsidized by the Federal Government, and which stands pledged to repay, and to render military service, to evade both by collusion, through taxation and sale. There is very little probability that anything of the kind will ever happen, but the fact that it may happen illustrates the importance of the principle involved.

The case suggests very forcibly the growing importance of devising some practical scheme of regulating the great railway system of the country. Sooner or later, it must come under Federal control and be subject to Federal laws. The tendency all over the country is toward the consolidation of short lines into long ones, which extend through several States. The mere question of taxation by those States is a trivial one compared with other considerations which are continually arising, in which not only the road but the people are concerned. Take as an illustration the Lake Shore Road, which passes through six States; or the Pacific, which extends through a country that will ultimately be cut up into twenty States. Is it to be tolerated that such corporations shall be at the mercy of the corrupt Legislatures of every State through which they pass?—or is it proper that a plaintiff against them shall be compelled to go into the courts of each of those States for judgment and execution?

Every reader who has had any experience in legal proceedings, or is familiar with railway matters as managed at present, will at once appreciate a great variety of cases in which a proper national railway law would be salutary. Railroad men, especially, are beginning to see the necessity for it which is rapidly coming. Our whole railway system is rapidly changing, and in a few years the country will be traversed in every direction by great consolidated lines under one management, each having its own policy and competitions with the others. If subjected to State control, they would become a fearful agency of corruption in the Legislatures. They would assail each other in those quarters, and if their interests should come in conflict with those of localities or of the public, it is not difficult to imagine the means which would be used at the State capitals.

The problem how best to deal with the coming difficulty is a serious one, and ought to involve grave consideration. We know that it has already received the earnest attention of some of the best minds in the country. We would not presume, now, to indicate any of the details of the plan which should be adopted; but we are confident that the American railway system must be nationalized, and very soon. It is a matter for earnest discussion, and in due time will receive it.

Our Vernal May-Day.

"Keep moving," says *Young Rapid*; and he is a man after most New-Yorkers' own heart. Transplanting disagrees with many growths, but not with those found in Manhattan. Your friend whom yesterday you visited in Washington-square, you must seek to-morrow on the Grand Boulevard; while the fair one whose smiles in April lit up Twenty-third-street has deported her charms to the green lanes of Harlem. Presently the movers will have to be hunted up on the Bloomingdale road, and in a year or two more in the neighborhood of Jerome Park. The rolling stone may gather no moss; but what would you have? In that case, so much the worse for the moss. Clearly, no one in New-York believes that by going further he may fare worse; and the rage of most of us for getting further north is as ardent as was that of COLUMBUS for sailing into the bosom of the Occident.

The passion for change is certainly one of our national characteristics. And yet in English-speaking peoples the feeling for home—its locality as well as its lares and penates—is held to be very strong. It may be said that the change is due to our being a new people—more nomadic and less the creatures of habit than old ones. But as LANDOR, in his *Imaginary Conversations*, makes FRANKLIN say, "We are as old a nation as the English, although we are not so old in America as they are in England. Crossing the ocean does not make a man younger, neither does it a people." No doubt we take on in this country a nervous vivacity, a constitutional dislike of inertia, that stimulates the locomotive habit; and perhaps, too, like *Young Rapid*, we recognise a fillip to the spirit as obtainable from extra activity. Perpetual motion was his cure for the heart-ache, and as your true American will always rather prefer to wear out than to rust out, our Bedouin-like customs may be inspired by the preference. ARISTOTLE taught as he walked up and down, and plenty of New-York business men transact their affairs as they ride up and down; and there may be a special use and comfort in all this periodic confusion and uproar, this turning of houses topsy-turvy and carting their contents in triumph up and down the land, although to the feeble gaze of common mortals it may not always be discernible.

The misfortune is that, like ALEXANDER, we shall soon have no more worlds to conquer. To the ultimate discomfiture of our peculiar May-day festivity, the island of Manhattan is but twelve miles long. All things sweet must end at last, and we are assured by experience that their brevity is usually proportioned to their deliciousness. Even moving further up-town must, consequently, ere long, be brought to a pause. The annual pleasure, dear to so many citizens and housewives, can then only be enjoyed in memory. To be sure, people may then pile their household goods on baggage-wagons, and after a delightful perambulation of the town, may return home again. Or there may be a recoil, and as in a rough-and-tumble fight among Frenchmen, or in a general engagement on the stage of the opera, everybody may rush frantically the other way and press toward the south, as zealously as for some years they have driven toward the north. And, after the obstructions of Hell Gate are blown up, like Blossom Rock at San Francisco, and our splendid commerce comes and goes by way of the East River, why should this not be the case? So that, as in the good Dutch times of old, the Battery shall again in the sequel become the Court-end of the town, and our favorite pastime of moving in due season be begun again with a fresh world of a dozen miles long all before it where to choose.

In this prospect we may find consolation. A device is here made patent that will forever estop any pent-up Utica from contracting our powers. The right of every free-born New-Yorker to change his domicile regularly on each first of May may thus be proudly and indefinitely asserted, and the base alternative of making one leap for good and all into the wilds of New-Jersey, Westchester, Staten or Long Island, may be trampled under foot forever. Let those who are wedded by long habit and keen appreciation to the joys of annual moving be of good cheer. There is hope that their future may be one perpetual round of delight. The mutation we describe will assure them a perennial fountain of bliss, of whose enjoyment no man shall make them afraid. They may paraphrastically exclaim, with the assurance of triumph,

> "Let arts, laws, learning, commerce, pass away,
> But leave us still our moving on May-day."

And they may imagine themselves, with the pride befitting such a lofty distinction, to be the true modern representatives and disciples of the famous Stagirite.

Mr. Greeley and the McFarland Trial.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY has published a statement, to which his signature is attached, for the purpose of explaining the share he has had in the prosecution of McFARLAND. It will be remembered that he admitted in his evidence that he had been instrumental in engaging counsel for the prosecution, and that he was prepared to contribute toward the expense if he were asked to do so. Mr. GREELEY now states his reasons for this active interference. Briefly stated, they are as follow: The late Mr. RICHARDSON was Mr. GREELEY's friend. In Mr. GREELEY's opinion the deceased has been "covered with obloquy." It was necessary to vindicate his memory from unjust aspersion, and therefore Mr. GREELEY consulted with the District-Attorney with regard to the employment of additional counsel.

To this statement of reasons Mr. GREELEY adds certain reflections or observations which, as it appears to us, place him in a very paradoxical position. He writes, "esteeming the hanging of sane men a mistake, I should contemplate the hanging of one insane with horror." This is quite consistent with the opinions generally ascribed to Mr. GREELEY on this subject. But it is not consistent with his attempt to bring McFARLAND to the gallows—for that is the underlying tendency of his intervention in the prosecution. He did not employ counsel for the purpose of effecting the release of McFARLAND. If the prosecution succeeds, the prisoner will be found guilty—and the penalty of death would be the ordinary fate of a prisoner placed in that position. It was, therefore, actually to bring about the hanging of a fellow creature that Mr. GREELEY worked when he aided the prosecution. A man who was opposed to capital punishment, and wished to act up to his principles, would have stood aloof from such a prosecution altogether. Mr. GREELEY was especially bound to follow this course since, as we all remember, he could not bear to see even JEFFERSON DAVIS in prison, and was moved by the tenderness of his heart to set the captive free—and yet JEFFERSON DAVIS is responsible for more blood which ought to be precious to Mr. GREELEY than is DANIEL McFARLAND.

The assertion that the counsel was engaged to vindicate the memory of Mr. RICHARDSON will not have much weight with the public. "The other story," writes Mr. GREELEY, referring to the McFarland side in the affair, "has possession of the public ear." That is not the fact. The *Tribune* has from the first defended Mr. RICHARDSON with great persistency, and resented any unfavorable allusion to any of Mr. RICHARDSON's friends with extraordinary virulence. The Springfield *Republican* and several other papers have likewise come forward as the champions of Mr. RICHARDSON, and every feature of his conduct has been presented in the most favorable light, from the day of the assassination to the present time. The eulogiums passed upon Mr. RICHARDSON in the *Tribune* soon after the shooting occurred, were of the most glowing kind. It, moreover, attempted to anticipate the result of the trial in the following announcement: "If this murderer had any provocation for his deed, we insist that it be known. * * In this coming trial it is not alone the State of New-York against DANIEL McFARLAND. It is civilization against barbarism. It is the civil code against the code of the assassin." This was an appeal to passions and prejudices which no one can pronounce perfectly fair, under all the circumstances, and it is only an example of a great deal more which appeared in the *Tribune* about the same time. How, then, can Mr. GREELEY say that McFARLAND's version of the story has possession of the public ear? The friends of the *Tribune* correspond largely with country papers, as any one may see who has recently looked over them. The means of publicity at their disposal have been freely—we may fairly say, unscrupulously—used, and perhaps there is absolutely nothing to be said in favor of Mr. RICHARDSON which has not been already said hundreds of times.

It is absurd to complain, as the *Tribune* did the other day, that the present trial has "been made the foundation of a systematic, concerted attack" upon it. It has invited attack by putting itself so prominently in the foreground. It caused the public to understand that it wished the prosecution to succeed. It called loudly for a "relentless trial," and declared, as the above extract shows, that the very safety of society depended upon the result. Having done so much to identify itself with the prosecution, how can it now regard it as an injury that the public has accepted the position? Mr. HORACE GREELEY himself admits that he takes the deepest private interest in the prosecution. But could he not have done that without openly attempting to bring about the conviction of a prisoner who is liable to be executed if convicted?

The joint resolution introduced in Congress yesterday by Mr. SCHENCK, to make the 30th of May a national holiday, as a memorial of our dead soldiers, and of the national victory over the rebellion, will revive the discussion which was had a year or two ago as to the policy of thus perpetuating the memories of the war. The resolution passed the House without a division, and we have no doubt it will pass the Senate also. It is claimed by some that it is unwise to establish a national holiday which will be a continual reminder to the South of its discomfiture and utter humiliation, and especially in view of the fact that its general observance will never be secured. To our mind, the logic is not sound. The war has gone into history, and its grand fruits will grow in popular appreciation through years, until it will come to be regarded by the people very much as the war of our independence has hitherto been. We think it is eminently proper and desirable permanently to mark so great an epoch in the nation's calendar by an anniversary which shall celebrate the regeneration of the nation, just as the Fourth of July does its birth.

The public will cordially sympathize with the action taken by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, in relation to the recent accident at Richmond. There can be no doubt that great distress must be occasioned by the sudden loss of so many heads of families, and it ought not to be difficult to raise any amount of money toward the relief of those who are left destitute. We trust that the second and third resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce will produce substantial results, and that something better than expressions of sympathy will very shortly be transmitted to Richmond.

Quite a panic exists in Richmond with regard to the old Capitol building, in which the recent catastrophe occurred. It is asserted that the walls are unsafe, and that altogether it is a tumble-down affair. This is denied by the Richmond *Dispatch*, which says it is a much stronger building than would be likely to be constructed in its place. It was finished in 1792, and it is well known that in those days there was not so much cheating as now—permanence and strength being more sought than ornament. The model of the building is that of the Maison Carrée of Nismes, France, and was selected by Mr. JEFFERSON.

The recent fashion of archæological research which is carrying the ideas of the literary world back to the Middle Ages, and a good deal beyond them, is beginning to tell upon the prejudices of the English *Savant*, and Cambridge University leads the way in returning to the old style of pronouncing Latin and Greek, and saying *Cento* for *Cepto* and *Miltiadeez* and *Pereclees* for *Miltiades* and *Pericles*. Of course our colleges and schools will make a note of the innovation, and, after Oxford shall have given way, adopt it, since it is not only according to the practice of the ancients themselves, but is the mode of all the rest of the world except the English. This last is the strongest part of the argument, and no doubt our school-men will duly fall into the proper habit; but for the generality of people it will be a very trying thing to give up *Seezar* and pronounce the word *Kaysar*.

A new political movement is reported to be organizing in Ohio. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says that a great number of War Democrats who went into the Union party during the war, are now anxious to get back again, and are making overtures for that purpose. It is asserted that a correspondence has been entered into between leading politicians of the State with the view of affecting an alliance. We are inclined to suspect that the so-called "movement" is a device of the Democrats, and that so far as they are concerned "the wish is father to the thought." A man who was conscientious enough to be driven out of the party by patriotism and a feeling of outraged loyalty, would hardly be inclined to go back so long as the party remains essentially unchanged. The mere fact that some of the leading issues of the rebellion are practically settled, does not remove the political antagonisms which have so long existed, and which are as strong now as ever. We have no apprehensions that anything serious will come of the reported "new political movement."

The *World* is undoubtedly right in saying that the failure of the *Pall Mall Gazette* as a morning paper is not encouraging to the projectors of new journals. It is very doubtful whether such an experiment as that made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* could be made at much less a cost than sixty thousand pounds. The paper was got up at great expense, and its failure will necessarily be a great blow to the proprietors. The first great mistake made by the *Pall Mall* was the reduction of its price from two pence to one penny. It gave a better article for a penny than people wanted. Then it started as a morning as well as an evening paper, and thus entered into competition with journals which already held possession of the field. The *World* truly says, "it was an attempt to publish a costly paper of limited interest at a price at which only a cheap paper of general interest could be made successful." We may depend upon it that no more "high class" papers at a low price will be published in a hurry in England.

The advocates of a high tariff, in Congress, are reported to be getting discouraged, but declare that they will continue to fight it out on that line. We trust that better counsels will prevail, and that the extreme protective theory will be abandoned, and a moderate bill adopted as a compromise. The public is weary of the protracted struggle by the manufacturing interests for undue advantage in the way of monopoly. The great majority of people do not share in the interest which seems to prevail in Congress. They want the tariff question decided upon national grounds, and at once. They are willing to submit to any necessary burden of taxation, but expedition is of great importance. The business of the country is almost at a standstill, and enterprise languishes in the presence of uncertainty. Already one of the national sequences of inaction of capital is seen in a disposition toward illegitimate speculations, and an appreciation of gold and stocks which is unhealthy, and will surely be disastrous if not checked. The truest and best way to check it is to give the general business of the country a reliable basis of future action. Only Congress can do this, and it seems to us to be worse than folly to waste so much precious time.

A paragraph is "going the rounds," to the effect that the London *Times* has recently lost the services of Dr. DASENT, and will shortly lose those of "Dr." MOWBRAY MORRIS—for which read "Mr." MOWBRAY MORRIS. We do not know the authority for this paragraph, or from what quarter it came—but if true, it indicates great changes in the internal affairs of our contemporary. The loss of Mr. MOWBRAY MORRIS would be very nearly, if not quite, the most severe which could possibly befall it. He has rendered inestimable services to the paper; and, indeed, a man of greater sagacity, penetration, and strength of character, or one of sounder judgment, has perhaps never been actively connected with journalism. It must be understood that he was not in any way responsible for the course of the *Times* in relation to American affairs during the war, although he had something to do with it after March, 1865. He possesses all the qualities which are indispensable to those who are connected with the management of newspapers,—he is a man of great cultivation and breadth of thought, an amazingly keen and accurate judge of character; cool, reticent, indefatigable and self-reliant. He is (or was) specially responsible for all the business details in the general management of the *Times*, and for the appointment of foreign correspondents. There is no proprietor of a newspaper who would not be proud to have such a man interested in his property, and even the London *Times*, which need never be long at a loss for assistance, can ill afford to lose so experienced and powerful an ally.

The *Evening Post* makes the strangest statement of all with regard to Baboo KESHUB CHUNDER SEN, the object of whose mission to England we explained on Sunday. It says that his true aim is to "convert" the people of England to heathenism, and that he has been lecturing to crowded congregations on the "leading points of the Brahminical religion." This shows a great knowledge and appreciation of the labors of RAMMOHUN ROY and his successor, both of whom were at the head of a sect which is splitting heathenism like a wedge. KESHUB CHUNDER SEN will marvel much at the thick darkness in which the *Evening Post* is plunged—on this particular subject.

A Burglar Trying to Smuggle Goods Through the Custom-House—How the Affair was Hushed up by the Officials.

Some three weeks ago the steam-ship *Main* arrived from London, having on board a most notorious thief and burglar, who was well known to the Police in London, but who managed to elude them, and made his flight to this country. In his possession, among other things, he had with him $1,200 worth of diamonds which he was about to introduce in this country, if possible, without paying duty. Officer THOMAS LEE, however, discovered the valuable treasure, and finding that he intended to evade paying the duty upon them took possession of them. After some discussion it was agreed by other superior officials, to let the matter be settled amicably, that is, that the thief should be allowed to go unmolested, and they should take care of the diamonds. The affair, however, leaked out, and came to the ears of Col. H. C. WHITLEY, of the Secret Service Division, and he at once put one of his best officers on the track of the diamond merchant.

Yesterday that officer secured his "prize" at Newark, and took him to Jersey City, where he was held to bail in the sum of $60,000. On his being searched a number of French and Russian bonds were also found upon him, amounting to about $60,000, which are said to have been stolen from parties in France.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatricals.

MOSQUITO AT NIBLO'S.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, *père*, has much to answer for, and his last work is not his choicest. That the author of *Monte Cristo* and the *Three Guardsmen* should also be the author of "Mosquito," is a melancholy illustration of literary degeneracy. Not that the latter production is altogether bad. It is simply an old-fashioned melodrama "replete with startling effects," most of which are readily anticipated, with tawdry and common-place language which becomes at times extremely tiresome, and with scenic effects that, as usual at Niblo's, are undeniably first-rate of their kind. Miss LYDIA THOMPSON plays several parts, or rather assumes several disguises, with her usual spirit and dexterity, and, as usual, carries the sympathy and approbation of her audience with remarkable ease in whatever she undertakes. At the outset she is a young girl, the supposed daughter of a planter. The planter is murdered for the sake of his money and the girl, to escape, assumes the disguise of her servant and Mosquito. The chief assassins fly in safety to Paris and there enjoy their booty, until they are overtaken in the sequel by the proper and customary retribution. Virtue of course comes out triumphant, vice is duly confounded, and all ends as it should. Without the acting and the scenery "Mosquito" would be bald enough; but these two elements happen for the most part to be remarkably fine, and raise to something like a triumph what would otherwise hardly rate as a success of esteem. Miss PAULINE MARKHAM is as icy as the description of her part requires, and looks, of course, as handsome as could be wished. Mr. NEIL WARNER, who made his first appearance here on this occasion, and who also is a very good melodramatic actor, plays *Valderrama* quite acceptably; and Mr. HARRY JACKSON, barring his disposition to drone too much at times, makes an effective *Pierre Le Rouge*. Mr. W. B. CAHILL deserves similar praise for his impersonation of *Patte de Velours*. The minor characters are carefully and efficiently sustained. "Mosquito" was received last night with continuous and hearty applause, and it will, we doubt not, be attractive for some time. The piece is well adapted to gratify a general audience. There is plenty of music, and there are plenty of startling tableaux, and these are diversified by a fair sprinkling of song, dance and terrific combat. The scenes and business are arranged with much taste, and the costumes, especially in the first act, are very handsome, and, which is not so common, very correct. We do not, as we have intimated, think that "Mosquito" will add much to M. ALEXANDER DUMAS' literary reputation; it is nevertheless a stirring and showy drama, and has qualities that will endow it with considerable vitality wherever it is as well acted and as well mounted as it now is at Niblo's.

Miscellaneous.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE DAY.

The farewell concert of Miss ALIDE TOPP occurs to-night at the Union League Club Theater, and not at Steinway Hall....Mr. FECHTER acts *Claude Melnotte* at the French Theater to-night for the last time.

MR. FECHTER FOR BOSTON.

We hear from Boston that an important change will take place in the management of Selwyn's Theater next season. Mr. J. H. SELWYN will retire and his place will be supplied by no less a person than Mr. CHARLES FECHTER, who will give the public ample opportunities of witnessing his histrionic as well as his managerial skill. Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ has been engaged for the season as a member of the stock company, and Miss MORANT, Mrs. CHANFRAU, and Mr. J. W. WALLACK will leave our theaters to add to its strength. No piece of theatrical intelligence has excited so much surprise and pleasure in Boston for many years as this, and few announcements have been suggestive of more important results.

Ex-Solicitor Binckley's Suit Against Ex-Commissioner Rollins.

From the Baltimore Sun, May 2.

It will be remembered that a suit was instituted some time since in the Baltimore City Court by JOHN M. BINCKLEY, former United States Solicitor of Internal Revenue, against Ex-Commissioner E. A. ROLLINS, to recover damages, laid at $60,000, for causing the plaintiff's removal from office. Upon petition of the defendant, the case was removed to the United States Circuit Court, and the counsel for the plaintiff, on the 6th of April, filed a petition praying that the writ of certiorari be quashed, and the transcript of the case be removed back to the City Court, upon the ground that the United States Court had no jurisdiction in the case. This petition was argued on Saturday before Judge GILES by Mr. E. J. BRENT, counsel for the plaintiff. Mr. BRENT contended that the case did not come under the act of 1866, which, he said, was only intended for the protection of officers who were required to perform certain duties under the law in the discharge of those particular duties. This, he said, was a personal wrong to the plaintiff, not committed in the discharge of any official duty, but out of private malice and resentment. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he contended, could no more avail himself of his privilege as an officer of the Government to slander and libel one of his employes than he could commit an assault any battery upon any one of them. Mr. BRENT continued at length to argue that the United States Court had no jurisdiction in the case, and that it was one that properly belonged to the civil Courts. He further contended that ROLLINS had no authority over BINCKLEY, that the President had no authority over him, but that he was appointed by and amenable only to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. BRENT cited numerous authorities to show the distinction between official acts authorized by law and acts *sua sponte*.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. BRENT's argument, Judge GILES said it was not for the Court to decide on the facts and merits of the case. He agreed with the argument of the counsel that if malice was proved, the defendant could not shield himself behind his official character. But the Court is of the opinion that the defendant, being an officer charged with the collection of the United States internal revenue, and coming within the purview of the act of 1866, he has a right to have his liability and responsibility decided in the United States Court. The case is not tried on this motion. All the Court has to be satisfied of is that the defendant did the act complained of under the color of official authority, and in the execution of the duties of his office. The Commissioner is charged by the law with the duty of collecting the internal revenue, and he is derelict of his duty if he permits an incompetent person or a perjurer or a useless person to remain in his Department. Of course, whatever representations he makes are at his own peril, and if malicious, he will be held responsible. The President is charged by the Constitution with the execution of the laws. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has a right to make representations of the conduct of employes in his Department, if the Secretary of the Treasury refuses to hear him or to act in the matter. In the opinion of the Court, the case is clearly within the act of 1866. The motion to remand was therefore overruled. Messrs. A. M. ROGERS and GEO. H. CHANDLEE appeared as counsel for the defendant.

The Grand Army of the Republic not Partisan.

A statement was inadvertently published in these columns, Sunday, in an account of the Grand Army of the Constitution, (composed exclusively of Democrats who served in the late war,) to the effect that the Grand Army of the Republic was an organization of a Republican bias. It was altogether an error. The eleventh article of the fifth chapter of the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Grand Army of the Republic is as follows:

> No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, and no nominations for political offices shall be made.

The Illowsky Case.

A man named FRIEDMAN was examined in the United States Commissioner's Office, yesterday, concerning the charge made against IGNATZ ILLOWSKY, or ILOWSKY, of having tampered with Government witnesses. His testimony was to the effect that he was subpoenaed as a witness for the Government in the Barker distillery case, in which the accused was one of the co-defendants, and that ILLOWSKY offered to give him $100 if he would give evidence which was in his (defendant's) favor. He said that he was sent to Counselor BELL's office, and that he saw several men signing affidavits there. He claimed that he was paid $25 by ILLOWSKY, in three installments. The case was then adjourned until Thursday.

WASHINGTON.

Progress with the Tariff in the House—The Debt Statement—Reduction of Nearly Twelve Millions—Pension to Mrs. Lincoln—The Funding Bill—Business in the Senate—The Indian Campaign—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Gen. SCHENCK came into the House this morning with a resolute determination to have progress this week on the Tariff bill. The first thing he did was to move that the rules be so modified on the pending special order that debate could be closed by the Committee without rising, thus saving a great deal of time; this was carried by more than the requisite two-thirds vote. He then moved that for the next three days the House meet at 11 o'clock, which was also carried. He then moved for a night session to-night, which the House refused, preferring to meet an hour earlier and sit an hour later. The consideration of the tariff today covered about one page. The two paragraphs on insulated and telegraphic wires or cables for submarine purposes, and hair-pins, were passed without amendment. The next paragraph, including all other kinds of iron, was agreed to at one cent per pound, which is an increase over the present rate of three-tenths of one cent per pound. To this paragraph Mr. HOAR moved and carried the following amendment:

"On machine-card clothing and hand-cards, whether of iron, steel or brass wire, stuck in leather, cloth, rubber or paper, or other manufacture, fifty per cent. ad valorem."

The paragraph on chains was stricken out, leaving the duty as now. On wrought-iron washers, nuts, bolts, rivets, &c., the duty was fixed at two and a half cents per pound, instead of three, as proposed by the bill; and instead of two, as now, an increase of half a cent per pound. Wrought-iron hinges were increased twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. Wrought-iron welded pipes, tubes and flues, of all descriptions, remain as in the bill at three cents, which is about the same as now. Tinned iron and horse and mule shoes, both of which were increased, were stricken out. Iron and metal screws were fixed at thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, as now, instead of forty per cent. as proposed by the bill. Gen. SCHENCK then indicated a purpose to strike out all the remaining paragraphs down to steel, and moved to close debate for that purpose, pending which the Committee rose. Steel will be reached to-morrow, and there will be a strong contest on it. At least two days more will be consumed on steel and the other metals.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The debt statement of today, showing the unprecedented reduction of nearly $12,000,000, was a surprise to everybody. The most that had been anticipated was nine millions, even up to this morning, but as the reports of the national banks were subsequently added, the receipts were unexpectedly swelled some two millions or more. At the close of this month the Treasury will have to its credit one hundred and seventy millions of bonds.

PENSION TO MRS. LINCOLN.

The House today promptly passed the bill granting a pension to Mrs. LINCOLN of $3,000 per year, by a vote of 86 to 83, first refusing to refer the matter to the Pension Committee. Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, introduced and pushed through the resolution, and the Senate will undoubtedly agree to it.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee had a long session on the Funding bill this morning, and it is understood that the discussion was chiefly confined to the bank section, but members are very reticent in regard to the progress of the bill, and little is known of its condition. It is believed that the bill will be reported this week.

BILLS PASSED IN THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the calendar this morning, and under the Anthony rule, went over nearly five pages. About one hundred and twenty bills have been passed for the last ten days, leaving about two hundred and thirty-five measures pending before the body. Among the bills passed today was the one repealing certain legislation of the Territory of Wyoming which affected the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad. Among those passed over was an act for the relief of JONES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & Co., of New-York, who have a claim for $80,000 for losses alleged to be sustained by them by the suspension of work on the dome of the National Capitol from May, 1861, to May, 1862. A bill to pay the claims of loyal persons in the South $125,000 for services in taking the last census was also passed over. The bill for the reduction of the army will be read to-morrow, when Senator WILSON will press it, so as to get it out of the way.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Gen. SHERIDAN, who has returned to Chicago, telegraphs Gen. SHERMAN that all the available troops are on their way to the front, and that no actual hostilities have yet occurred. Gen. SHERMAN said today that he still entertains some hope that hostilities might be avoided.

THE LLOYD ASPINWALL.

The owners of the steamer *Lloyd Aspinwall* having ordered her Captain to receive the vessel, Secretary FISH has directed Consul-General BIDDLE to deliver her up, and the latter announces by telegraph today that he had complied with the order. This morning Secretary ROBESON telegraphed to Admiral POOR, at Havana, that when the vessel was delivered to the Captain, she be placed under the guns of the iron-clad *Saugus*, where she could be protected against any possible attempts of the turbulent spirits in Havana to again jeopardize her liberty. The vessel cannot leave port without repairs, as she has been considerably damaged by lying in the sun for three months, her crew not even being permitted to wet her planking while the Spanish guard was on board.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Gen. BANKS attempted today to get the House committed to an expression on the Alabama claims, to the effect that their immediate settlement should be demanded, but many members regarded it as reflecting on the Administration, and the resolution was not entertained.

THE GEORGIA BRIBERY CASE.

The Georgia bribery investigation case is not concluded, as has been supposed. Gov. BULLOCK is expected here on Wednesday of this week to give further testimony in the matter.

GIN DISTILLERIES.

Deputy-Commissioner GIVEN has returned from his inspection tour of the gin distilleries of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He has examined the mode of manufacturing gin, and prescribed rules for determining the capacity of those establishments. It appears that there are six gin distilleries in the United States, four of which are in Connecticut, and two in Massachusetts.

COMMITTEES.

The Military and Indian Committees of the Senate met this morning, but no business of public importance was transacted. An individual Cherokee claim was considered in the latter body, and one or two minor bills, which were subsequently reported in the former. The House Committee on Commerce hold a special meeting to-morrow to consider the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

PERSONAL.

It was announced some time since that Hon. C. C. HARRIS, late Minister from the Sandwich Islands to the United States, had died at Honolulu. A letter received from him today announces the death of Mrs. HARRIS at that place. She was a native of Boston, and quite well known in Washington.

THE CENSUS.

The areas of the several judicial districts reported by the Marshals, for the purpose of determining mileage at the approaching census, show a considerable difference thus far in favor of the Government from those reported for the eighth census in 1860. Of thirteen districts, of which the area has been returned, eleven claim a smaller area than in 1860. The only cases where an excess over 1860 is reported are those of Rhode Island, which reports twenty-six square miles in excess, due to the setting off of two towns from Massachusetts area not reported to that State; and the Southern District of Illinois, which reports 1,418 more than in 1860, all but sixty-nine being due, however, to the transfer of two entire counties from the northern district, area not reported; so that the real excess in these two districts is only ninety-five square miles, while the remaining eleven States report an aggregate area less than allowed for in 1860 by 20,048 square miles.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Bonds at five per cent.	$221,589,300 00
Bonds at six per cent.	1,886,352,900 00
Amount outstanding	$2,107,942,200 00
Interest	32,321,775 66
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Three per cent certificates	$45,535,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent.	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding	$59,535,000 00
Interest	866,443 33
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Amount outstanding	$3,790,587 25
Interest	490,553 30
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,107,321 00
Fractional currency	39,354,221 53
Certificates of gold deposited	33,840,400 00
Amount outstanding	$429,301,942 53
Total amount outstanding	2,600,570,729 43
Total interest	33,622,775 29
Total of debt, principal and interest to date, including interest due and unpaid	2,634,193,504 72
Amount in the Treasury.	
Coin	$115,329,318 68
Currency	6,264,684 26
Sinking fund in United States coin, interest bonds and accrued interest thereon	23,230,157 62
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased and interest accrued thereon	77,555,650 00
Total amount in the Treasury	$222,379,155 37
Debt, less amount in the Treasury	2,420,904,324 35
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ult.	2,432,562,127 74
Decrease of debt during the past month	11,657,793 39
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	17,494,142 52

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The monthly report, No. 7, of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, contains, besides other valuable and interesting matter, a statement showing the number of vessels and amount of tonnage belonging to each of the several States on the 30th of June, 1869. The total number of vessels was 26,303, with a tonnage of 3,744,319, of which 7,175 vessels, representing a tonnage of 1,319,956, belonged to New-York; to Massachusetts, 2,878, with 471,648 tons; to Maine, 3,044 vessels, with 443,777 tons; to Pennsylvania, 3,028 vessels, with 362,635 tons; to Ohio, 1,128 vessels, with 146,006 tons; to Illinois, 827 vessels, with 124,094 tons; and to Michigan, 930 vessels, with 105,960 tons. The number of vessels temporarily registered was 1,003, with a tonnage of 401,046; making a grand total of 27,429 vessels and 4,145,365 tons.

THE PENITENT REBELS.

It has been ascertained that not less than 800,000 amnesty oaths were taken under the proclamations, respectively, of Presidents LINCOLN and JOHNSON. They are on record in the State Department.

TELEGRAPH TO JAPAN AND ELSEWHERE.

The bill lately presented in the House of Representatives for an ocean cable between New-York and Holland under a concession granted by the King of Holland, Oct. 1869, provides that it shall be continued from New York by wires over the continent of America, and by cable from the Pacific coast to China and Japan; $10,000,000 seven per cent. bonds to be issued for wires and cables from Europe to the Pacific coast; $10,000,000 for cables from the Pacific coast to Asia; the bonds secured on the wires, cables, and property of the Company. The Government to use the wires and cables of the Company one hour each day without charge, and two additional hours, if needed, at half the tariff rates. The bill to incorporate the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company and to facilitate telegraph communication between America and Asia meets with much favor. No opposition has yet been expressed against it. Week after next Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD will return to Washington to give information on the subject before several of the committees.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.

Petitions were presented for the removal of political disabilities and against the revival of the income tax.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely upon the following subjects, the further consideration of which was, upon his motion, indefinitely postponed:

Petitions of retired army officers praying to be allowed full salaries; memorial of the Universal Peace Society against any increase in the number of cadets at the Military Academy; joint resolutions for the better protection of the frontiers of Texas; also, petitions for the abolition of the Military Academy.

He also reported favorably the House joint resolution for the pay of one year's salary for the benefit of the family of the late Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS. Placed on the calendar.

The Committees on Claims and on Pensions reported adversely to numerous applications for relief.

Mr. ROSS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to the Indiana yearly meeting of the Society of Friends for certain lands in the Shawnee Reservation. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Patents to inquire into the expediency of amending the Patent laws, so that the free use of every patent hereafter issued shall be retained for the use of the United States in all the departments.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution to pay O. B. HART, claiming a seat in the Senate from Florida, mileage and the usual compensation of a Senator from the presentation of his credentials until the decision of the case.

Mr. ROBERTSON objected and the resolution was referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. HOWE—Extending the time for constructing a railroad from the St. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior.

By Mr. ROSS—To reimburse the State of Kansas for expenditures in equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

By Mr. COLE—Granting lands and right of way to the Sacramento Irrigation Company.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a Bill amending the law establishing the Court of Claims. He said the Act creating the Court of Claims, as amended, required claimants to prove their loyalty in all cases, whether arising before, during or since the rebellion. His bill would enable parties having claims against the United States, but not in any way connected with the rebellion, to go into Court without such proof. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. POOL introduced a bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and to secure and protect the rights, privileges and immunities of American citizens in a State, and to furnish the means of their vindication.

It provides that it shall be unlawful for persons to combine or conspire together to violate, hinder or impede any of the rights meant to be secured by the Fourteenth Amendment, or either directly or indirectly to coerce, intimidate, treat with violence, refuse to employ, discharge from employment or otherwise injure or oppress any citizen of the United States with intent to deter or restrain him from the exercise of such rights, or because of his having exercised the same. Such offenses shall be punishable by the United States Circuit Courts by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and imprisonment not exceeding ten years. Finally, the President is empowered to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to enforce the foregoing provisions, and to cause to be disbanded and dispersed all combinations of persons conspiring to violate any of them.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The Calendar, the regular order of business until finished, was then proceeded with, and business was disposed of as follows:

The bill to repeal certain acts of Territorial legislation in Wyoming was amended and passed.

The bill to make up deficiencies in land-grants to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, Oregon, was passed.

The bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of Hinton, Rowan & Helper, was passed.

The bill granting lands and right of way in Missouri and Arkansas to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line along or near the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, from the Mississippi to the Arkansas River, was passed.

The bill to regulate credits to prisoners for good behavior, extending to them the State system of credits, was passed.

The bill to increase the number of Judges of Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States, and to establish the boundaries of judicial circuits, was postponed indefinitely.

Bills were also passed incorporating the Association for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the District of Columbia.

Also the House bill extending the time for the completion of the military road from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis., and the bill relative to certain unsold lands in the counties of Porter and Lake, Indiana.

THE ONEIDA RELIEF BILL.

The bill for the relief of widows and orphans of officers, seamen and marines of the United States vessel of war *Oneida*, giving them twelve months' pay, was amended on motion of Mr. CRAGIN to authorize commissions and the corresponding increase of pay to officers who, by their absence, were not examined with their classes, but had since been confirmed by the Senate, in several cases the confirmation being after their death. Mr. CRAGIN remarked that similar bills had been passed in the cases of the *Cumberland* and the *Congress*. The bill was passed.

TEXAS.

Mr. FLANAGAN called up the House bill extending for thirty days the time within which persons elected to office in Texas may take the oath of office prescribed in the act admitting Texas to representation. The bill was passed, but was subsequently taken up and amended in some particulars and passed.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

The bill to pay loyal citizens in the late rebel States for taking the census in 1860 coming up, Mr. SUMNER insisted upon an amendment requiring each claimant to take the iron-clad oath. After discussion, the bill was laid aside.

PERUVIAN CLAIMS.

The bill authorizing the payment of the amount awarded to ESTEBAN G. MONTONO, a citizen of Peru, under the claims of the Convention between the United States and Peru, of December 4, 1868, coming up, Mr. SUMNER advocated the payment of the claim, as a means of securing payment of the American claims against the Peruvian Government.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he believed the claim to be an unadulterated fraud, that it would not bear investigation and that the claimant had already been paid four times over.

Discussion arising, the bill went over under the rule.

At 4:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. TAFFE presented a joint resolution of the Nebraska Legislature in reference to postal telegraph.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. VAN TRUMP—Reciting that the Government has had to pay $4,357,398 interest on the bonds of the Pacific Railroad Companies, which those Companies should have paid; and that the Government has also paid those Companies $1,994,774 for transportation of troops and freight, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to retain hereafter all moneys that may be due by the Government to such Companies as indemnity for the interest on the railroad bonds paid by the Government.

By Mr. WARD—In relation to bounties and additional bounties.

By Mr. WHEELER—To incorporate the Loan and Trust Company of the United States.

By Mr. COX—To remove all legal and political disabilities.

By Mr. O'NEILL—To authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners by United States Judges, to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen in the merchant marine.

By Mr. STONE—To regulate appeals or writs of error from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. BUCKLEY—To renew certain land grants to the State of Alabama.

By Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana—To extend the provisions of the act of the 29th of July, 1868, allowing the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error.

By Mr. STEVENSON—To authorize citizens of the United States to accept diplomatic service from foreign Governments.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To incorporate the American Union Academy of Literature, Science and Art.

By Mr. WILSON, of Ohio—To print extra copies of the Agricultural Report for 1869.

By Mr. MORGAN—To repeal the proviso of the sixth section of the act of July 27, 1868, which limits applications for pensions to a period of five years from the origin of the cause for pension.

By Mr. ROGERS—To remove all political disabilities.

By Mr. STRICKLAND—Providing additional terms of the United States Courts in Michigan.

By Mr. HAMILTON, of Florida—Authorizing mail steamship service between Cedar Keys and Havana.

By Mr. CLARK, of Texas—To amend the act of 21 March, 1868, declaring the railroad and bridges of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company a post-road.

By Mr. SMITH, of Iowa—Amendatory of the acts extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin—Granting land to Wisconsin for a railroad from Augusta, via Chippewa Falls, to Superior City, Lake Superior.

By Mr. AXTELL—To relinquish interest of the United States in certain lands to San Francisco; also, for relief to J. ROSS BROWNE, late Commissioner to China.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Declaring the intention of Congress in making grants of land, and in allowing entry of rejected Mexican land-grants; also, to incorporate the Pacific Cable Company, and to facilitate telegraphic communication between California and China.

By Mr. WILKINSON—To incorporate the Washington Transatlantic Company, and to facilitate telegraphic communication between America and Europe.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—To amend the act granting lands to Kansas for railroad purposes.

PENSION FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

Mr. DICKEY introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to place the name of MARY LINCOLN, widow of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, on the pension roll, and to allow and pay her a pension at the rate of $3,000 per annum from and after the passage of the act. Under the operation of the previous question the bill was passed—yeas 75, nays 51.

CONTESTED ELECTION EXPENSES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for the payment to J. H. SYPHER of one year's compensation as a Representative, in full of all expenses in prosecuting his right to a seat in the House. The House refused to second the previous question, 55 to 67, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. MOORE, of New-Jersey, offered a similar resolution to pay $4,000 to FRANK MOREY for expenses in contesting the election in the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana. Same reference.

THE PARDON OF FENIANS.

Mr. BIRD offered a resolution requesting the President to intercede with the British or Canadian authorities for the pardon of JOHN GALLAGHER, of New-Jersey, captured with the Fenians and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Adopted.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. CALKIN offered a resolution declaring it to be the sentiment of the American people that immediate reparation should be made by the Government of Great Britain for the destruction of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States by the piratical steamer *Alabama* and other steamers of like character, and requesting the President to press the *Alabama* claims to an immediate settlement, so that citizens may be promptly remunerated for their losses and the national honor maintained.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 45 to 75, and on motion of Mr. BANKS, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. NIBLACK introduced a joint resolution for the payment of bounty to all soldiers who were mustered into service under the President's proclamation of the 3d of May, 1861. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DECORATION DAY.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution declaring that the 30th of May being the day appointed and accustomed to be observed for the decoration of the graves of the soldiers who died in war in defense of the Union, against rebellion, a public holiday be forever observed as such by the people of the United States. Passed without a division.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution giving the Committee of the Whole authority to stop debate on any portion of the Tariff Bill. Adopted, 118 to 12.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week the House meet at 11 o'clock. Agreed to.

The House then, at 1½ went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. WHEELER in the Chair.

Telegraph Cables and Wire.

The pending paragraph was that as to the telegraph cables. It was amended so as to read: On all insulated telegraphic or or electric cables for sub-marine purposes, and all telegraph wire, forty per cent. ad valorem.

Hair-pins.

The next paragraph was taxing hair-pins made from wire fifty per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to reduce the duty to the present rate, thirty-five per cent. Rejected.

Machine-cards, &c.

Mr. HOAR moved to insert the following:

On machine-card clothing and hand-cards, whether of iron, steel or brass wire, stuck in leather, cloth, rubber, or paper, or however manufactured, fifty per cent. ad valorem.

After explanation and discussion the question was taken by tellers, but a quorum not voting, the Chairman caused the roll to be called, and reported the names of the absentees to the House. One hundred and fifty-eight members answered to their names. The count was again taken, and the amendment was agreed to by 64 to 57.

Iron—General Clause.

The succeeding paragraph was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, amended so as to read: "On iron of any size or description, not otherwise provided for, one cent per pound, &c."

Chains.

The next paragraph referring to chains was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, struck out.

Wrought-iron Washers, Rivets and Hinges.

The next paragraph was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, amended so as to read:

On wrought-iron washers, nuts, bolts or rivets, wholly or partially finished, of all descriptions, punched or unpunched, two and one-half cents per pound.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to insert an additional paragraph as follows:

On wrought-iron hinges weighing not more than two pounds to the dozen pair, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem in addition to the present duty.

After opposition by Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, the amendment was agreed to by 80 to 46.

Wrought-iron Pipes, Tubes, &c.

The next paragraph was that imposing a duty of three cents per pound on wrought-iron welded pipes, tubes and flues of all descriptions.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to reduce the duty to two and a half cents per pound, and argued that that duty, over $67 a ton, was certainly sufficient protection for the four establishments engaged in this manufacture. In reply to a question by Mr. ELDRIDGE, he said that it would be an ad valorem duty of from ninety-seven to one hundred and fifteen per cent., an enormous duty to be imposed on water-pipes and gas-pipes. The amendment was supported by Messrs. JUDD and FARNSWORTH, and was opposed by Messrs. SCHENCK, KELLEY and MAYNARD, and was rejected by 51 to 61.

Galvanized Plates.

The next paragraph was that imposing a duty of two and a half cents per pound on tinned iron, known as tin plates, and on iron and tin plates galvanized, &c. Mr. SCHENCK moved to amend the paragraph by making it read: "On iron or tin plates galvanized, or on iron coated with zinc or any other metal, two and a half cents per pound." Mr. ALLISON moved to strike out the paragraph. Mr. ALLISON's motion prevailed, and the paragraph was struck out.

Horse-shoes.

The next paragraph was that taxing horse and mule shoes two cents per pound. Mr. COX moved to strike out the paragraph, saying that he represented the body of the truck-men and carters of New-York City, who were interested in having the duty reduced. An amendment was discussed by Messrs. COX, MCCORMICK, BURCHARD and ELDRIDGE in favor and by Messrs. MAYNARD, CONGER and others against it. Finally the paragraph was struck out.

Iron Screws.

The next paragraph was that imposing a duty on all screws of iron not otherwise provided for, and on screws of any other metal than iron of forty per cent. ad valorem. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to reduce it to twenty per cent. Rejected—44 to 70. Mr. ROOTS moved to make it thirty per cent. Rejected. Mr. ALLISON moved to make it thirty-five per cent. Agreed to—65 to 53. Mr. GARFIELD moved to strike out the words "not otherwise provided for," so as to place all iron screws on the same basis. Rejected—52 to 64. On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the paragraph was struck out, leaving the duty on iron screws as under the present law.

Iron Pots.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to strike out the next paragraph as to vessels of cast-iron, and irons, &c. Mr. GRISWOLD argued that striking out the paragraph would not give the relief required, as the present duty was prohibitory. Without disposing of the motion the Committee rose, having progressed as far as page eighteen of the bill, which contains fifty pages.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House then at 5½ adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Fresh Demonstrations of the Volunteers—A Duel Frustrated—War News—The Cinco Villas and St. Jago de Cuba—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 26, 1870.

To a casual observer this city appears tranquil, and only those well acquainted with the country and its people detect the under-current of feeling and even excitement which prevails, and which is displayed at any moment when called forth by some real or reported information, affecting not so much the Spanish cause, as the feelings of the Spaniards. An example is now before me, and the generality of the population is hardly aware that the ultra Spaniards and volunteers resolved this week to have their own way once more, and if necessary to defy the General Government. During DULCE's administration a certain Mr. DIAZ acted as his Secretary. If he had been the most honest man and true ultra Spaniard, (both qualities being denied to him,) the fact of his close connection with DULCE would in itself have been sufficient to make him disliked here. By the last steamer DIAZ, who is now in Spain, wrote to his friends that he would soon be in Havana with an important appointment. Other letters stated that RECHNA had appointed him Governor of Havana in place of LOPEZ ROBERTS. This information spread immediately, and it was resolved that if Mr. DIAZ was appointed and came, he would be requested either to remain on board until the sailing of the first steamer returning to Spain, or else the existing Government would place him in Fort Cabañas until that day, but in no event would he be allowed to land. A very prominent volunteer officer speaking with your correspondent, remarked: "DIAZ must not land; we don't want him, as he is altogether too clever, and we don't need such very clever people as Governors; if he should unfortunately land, I have no doubt but that the populace would mob him." And so the matter stands. Although it has been reported that DIAZ would come here as inspector of railroads and not as Governor, it is extremely doubtful whether that would make any difference. The feeling is too strong against him, and his life would be jeopardized, irrespective of the fact that he is a Spaniard and not a Cuban. The *Voz de Cuba*, referring to the decree ordering the estates of Prof. JOSE QUINTIN SUZARTE and RAMON DE ARMAS to be embargoed, (both gentlemen being members of the Cuban Junta in Sisal,) says of the former that he received a salary from the Government for a long time; that, as editor of the *Matanzas Aurora*, he was the great defender of Gen. LERSUNDI, and that this is another example of how the youth of this island were taught to look on Spain as a tyrannical power and not as a great and generous nation. This is altogether a matter of opinion, and if Spain is grand and generous to its own people at home, she was careful not to exhibit these qualities in Cuba, and therefore SUZARTE had a right to give his side of the question.

DUEL FRUSTRATED.

Since the publication of Capt. OLANO's letter in the *Diario* of the 14th inst., reflecting not only on Gen. PUELLO's military talents, but also on his honor, it was generally understood that PUELLO had challenged Capt. OLANO to fight a duel. Very naturally everybody was on the *qui vive*; the Spaniards, because their pet Cuban, JOSE OLANO, the Captain of the Captain General's Volunteer Guides, is a great favorite; the colored population, because their idol, Gen. PUELLO, a mulatto of the purest type, was about to chastise an insolent white man; the Cubans, because the effect of a row between two such noted defenders of the Spanish cause could only be of benefit, and destroy to a certain extent the good feeling among the Spaniards and the remainder of the population, because it would afford a little excitement. Those well "posted" on politics and on the state of affairs, doubted from the beginning that any fight would take place, because the leaders of the Spanish party were well aware of the consequences which the duel would produce, whatever the result. Their prognostications were verified. The acting Captain-General and other influential persons interfered, and on Sunday morning a communication appeared in the city journals, signed by Capt. OLANO, making a full and complete retraction of everything he said about Gen. PUELLO's character and reputation, and assuring the General of his friendship and esteem. The Cubans are chuckling over the matter, and are highly delighted that Capt. OLANO, their countryman, whom they hate most cordially, has been compelled to swallow his own words. At the same time nobody believes that Capt. OLANO really wrote the first article, but only signed it; the general impression is that Mr. FERRER DE COUTO, the editor of the *Cronista*, wrote it; but this is a mere supposition. It is positive, however, that the Captain-General and his Secretary were aware of, and in fact had seen the article at Puerto Principe, because the Havana censor did not interfere, the last sheet of the manuscript bearing the autograph of Secretary FERNANDEZ and the order that it should be published. Whoever wrote the document, it has been one of great importance, and has opened the eyes of many persons who until then believed in the infallibility of the Spanish arms and in the truth of official reports.

WAR NEWS.

From the Puerto Principe region no news of importance has reached this city, although a few facts of interest are to be noted. The construction of forts continues, and the defeat of the insurgent Gen. PERALTA, who had entered the jurisdiction of Holguin with 500 men, is reported. A Spanish officer, who had been a prisoner among the insurgents and managed to escape, reports that GOICURIA had left the country. The nephew of ALDAMA, who is serving in the ranks of the Spanish army, was with the party who captured the Prefect VARELA.

THE CINCO VILLAS.

Again the Cinco Villas is becoming the scene of war, the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos, which had been comparatively quiet, being once more the gathering point of small Cuban bands, who make all the roads insecure and prevent the movements of small bodies of troops. It is reported that the troops are unable to make any headway or to prevent the insurgents from roaming about the territory at will. Near Trinidad a number of skirmishes had taken place, reports recording the movements and attacks of several columns, the grand result being a number of huts burned and two insurgents killed, one of these two having met his fate, according to the very minute description given, by the column commanded by Capt. MARIAS. Courts-martial to try persons accused of treason are held at various points in the Cinco Villas.

ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

Major BOSH, commander of counter guerrillas, surprised an insurgent camp, the sentinel being found asleep at his post. Eighteen insurgents were killed, and twenty-one captured. Nearly all the prisoners are negroes. VALMASEDA has placed Gen. DIEGUEZ in command of the moving forces, and the Spaniards expect that he will soon clear the district of the bands which now infest it. This same expectation has existed under eleven different leaders, and is now twenty months old. It has a chance of growing yet.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The yield of the present sugar crop is supposed to be from five to twelve per cent. less than last year.... The Court-martial held on Saturday discharged Mr. STEVENS, who was accused of treason.... All the steamers going to Europe are crowded with passengers. The law compelling persons who intend to go to the United States to give $5,000 bail prevents many from proceeding in that direction. Another cause of the move is the existence of the new line between this island and Bremen and Hamburg, the latter being the favorite.... Very little rain has fallen in proportion to that in former years.

QUASIMODO.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Boston *Traveller* predicts that GRANT will be re-elected, and that the present year will not run out without seeing California experience a serious shaking by an earthquake.

A Virginia editor declares that one day, recently, he became "so incensed with the misprints of the types, that he could not eat without anger."

That old lady who has never seen a railroad car, was living in Chester County, Penn., last week.

A policeman, in Chicago, must be at least five feet, seven inches in height, and not over forty-five years old.

Returns from all but two counties in the Kentucky Third District give Gen. JOSEPH H. LEWIS, Democrat, about 4,700 majority for Congress, over JAMES H. LOWRY, Republican. Mr. SEYMOUR's majority in the district in 1868 was 8,939.

A Missouri paper reports that SAM. HILDEBRAND, the outlaw, is about to join the Red River insurgents.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Press & Herald* says that Gov. SENTER, distressed beyond measure that his fealty to the best interests of the people of Tennessee should be so widely questioned by the Press and the people of the State, has expressed his intention to send in his resignation to the Legislature early this month.

A Michigan couple who had been married nineteen years were divorced recently, but quickly repented and four hours later called on a clergyman and were made one again.

A St. Louis dealer advertises that his "trade-mark" is that a boy five years old can buy of him as cheap as a man of mature age.

The relapsing fever is spreading in Philadelphia, and the *Inquirer* says that not only have the slums of the city been visited by it, but it has made an inroad into fashionable residences.

The Chicago Fire Department cost last year $342,882. The estimate for this year is $457,375. The Police Department last year cost $399,073, and the estimate for this year is $644,070.

A Nashville editor is troubled by the names Mississippi and Cincinnati, "one being all s and p, and the other all n and i," and he asks despairingly, why would not Missipi and Cinati do as well?

Hon. WALTER BOOTH, of Connecticut, died at his residence in Meriden on Saturday, at the age of seventy-eight years.

The late BARNARD MAGUIRE, of Philadelphia, bequeathed $40,500 to various Catholic institutions in that city.

A Memphis paper reports that JEFF. DAVIS was "conspicuous among the gallants" present at a recent meeting of the Confederate Historical Association. Conspicuous, perhaps, by contrast.

Gen. SHERMAN has prohibited the use of violet and all the various "colored" inks in official correspondence and records throughout the army, except carmine or red ink, as generally used in indorsement, ruling or in record books.

Speaker BLAINE has written a letter stating that he will not be a candidate for United States Senator from Maine. He says that it appears to him quite evident that should he consent to be a candidate and even be elected, it would tend to produce discord among those who have heretofore been friends, and might possibly mar the harmony of the Republican Party in Maine. The withdrawal of Mr. BLAINE, it is said, will secure the re-election of Mr. MORRILL, but as the choice will not be made until January, 1871, it is rather early to make predictions now.

THE ARCADE SWINDLE.

Another Meeting of Broadway Property-Owners—Earnest Remonstrances.

A large meeting of some of the leading citizens of the City was held at Mr. STEWART's store, yesterday afternoon, to take some action as to the best means for preventing the Arcade Railroad bill from becoming a law. All the gentlemen present own more or less property on Broadway, and the aggregate value of the property represented was estimated at $100,000,000. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Stewart, Astor, Tiffany, Sloane, Roosevelt, Solomon, Jaffray, Matthews and about fifty others. No reporters were admitted to the meeting. Judge ROOSEVELT was elected Chairman, and Judge HILTON Secretary. Mr. A. T. STEWART stated the object of the meeting, and hoped for a unity of feeling against the Arcade Railroad bill, and that as many as possible would see the importance of proceeding to Albany to urge the impropriety of the making of this bill a law. He supposed that all had read the bill and understood it. Numerous remonstrances against the bill had been sent to both Houses, but they had proved unavailing, and now personal presence before the Governor was needed to prove the unanimity of those whose interests it so vitally affected.

Mr. JAFFRAY gave his views at some length, and indorsed what Mr. STEWART had said. He urged the importance of their all being in Albany to show by their presence their opposition to the measure, and to give the Governor a moral support in opposition to the efforts of those who had carried the measure through. They had no selfish motives. Their only desire was to act as citizens seeking the best good of their City. He commented on the different points in the bill. If the street was once dug up, trade must cease where the work was being carried on. The experience of business men was that when the channels of trade were once diverted from a locality they never returned. The same result would come to Broadway as to Pearl-street after the great fire. The erection of splendid warehouses could not lure back the trade which had been even temporarily diverted. He wanted a Committee of five appointed to take charge of matters.

Mr. GEORGE GRISS called attention to the clause restricting the suing out of injunctions to a single Court and before, perhaps, a single Magistrate. That was an outrage to which the attention of the Governor should be particularly called. This bill affected more property than any other bill ever had.

Judge ROOSEVELT said the clause alluded to was one which it had become the fashion of late to tack on to all railroad jobs.

Mr. SOLOMON spoke of the necessity of intercourse between different parts of the City. They had not yet been able to fix on any plan, though they had opposed a Broadway railroad for nineteen years. Their inability to agree on any plan gave the vile publications scattered through the streets the chance to attack them. He added that the *Sun* is the most villainous of all the papers. [Applause.] He dwelt on the importance of united action. On motion, the Secretary, Judge HILTON, was added to the Committee of five, the remaining members being Messrs. E. S. Jaffray, C. S. Tiffany, C. E. Detmold, E. Matthews and A. T. Stewart. The following gentlemen agreed to leave to-morrow afternoon for Albany, and to meet at the Delavan House in the evening: Messrs. Stewart, Astor, Jr., Roosevelt, Gilsey, Jaffray, Tiffany, Sloane, Wolfe, Matthews, Sefton, Swan, Hatfield, Lambeer, Lampson, Kerr, Southey, Valentine, Johnson, Detmold, Ward, Phillips, Lord, Faye, Baudoine, Lorillard, Amidon, Wendell, J. Q. Jones, Rudd, Marie, Carter, Higgins, Hammersley, L. C. Jones, Van Rensselaer, Taller, Coleman, Beekman, Gibbs, Stokes, Smith, Palmer, E. E. Jones, Hollister, Haight, Bevoort, Brooks, Potter, Sage, Jay, Bush, Rockman, Solomon, Hoffman, W. E. Dodge, Jr., Auchincloss, Hammond and Greer. A canvass by the gentlemen present developed the fact that not a property-owner on Broadway was in favor of the bill.

THE CONSOLIDATED CITY.

First Meeting of the Common Council—Election of Officers—Mayor O'Neill's Message.

The first meeting of the Common Council of the consolidated City of Jersey City was held last evening. A large audience was present. Alderman MCNULTY, of Hudson City, was unanimously elected President, and JOHN H. SCOTT was elected City Clerk.

The rules of the former Board of Jersey City were ordered to continue in force until new rules shall be framed and adopted.

A committee appointed to wait upon Mayor O'NEILL returned with the congratulations of His Honor upon the speedy organization which has been effected. The message of His Honor was then presented and laid upon the table.

Upon motion, the members of the Board from Bergen, where two were elected from each ward, drew lots for the long and short terms. The result was as follows: Thirteenth Ward—Alderman Thomas, one year; Alderman Toffey, two years. Fourteenth Ward—Alderman Van Keuren, one year; Alderman Wakeman, two years. Fifteenth Ward—Alderman Van Keuren, one year; Alderman Preese, two years. Sixteenth Ward—Alderman Bumstead, one year; Alderman Vreeland, two years. For the Seventh Ward—Alderman Reardon, one year; Alderman Malony, two years.

A Committee of five to report rules for the Board was appointed by the Chair.

The election for City Marshal resulted in the choice of BERNARD MCGUIGAN, of Hudson City; A. K. BROWN was elected Corporation Counsel; HUBERT SCOUT was elected Corporation Attorney; DAVID HALLANAN was elected City Treasurer; SAMUEL MCBURNEY, of Bergen, was elected Controller by twenty-three votes to nine for all others; and JOHN B. HAINES was elected Receiver of Taxes.

The Mayor's Message, a portion of which was read, commences with an expression of his sense of the distinguished honor that had been conferred upon him in being elected as the chief magistrate of a city of 100,000 population, and he undertook the responsibility of his position with a lack of confidence in his ability to discharge the duties. In alluding to the subject of the recent consolidation of the city, and the prospects which it held out, his Honor predicted that ultimately the entire County of Hudson would be under one municipal government. He alluded to the fact that the municipal year in Jersey City had ended with an even account—the city had no deficiency. The appropriations had been [illegible] 74; the expenditures, $837,393 80; balance unexpended, $61,699 94. The bonded indebtedness of the city was $1,204,056 40; of the Jersey City Water-works, $1,516. Total, $2,722,056 40. In the figures from Hudson City his Honor regrets that he cannot make an equally favorable exhibit. The appropriations were $116,980; expenditures, $149,143; excess of expenditure, $32,263. In the Tax Levy of 1869 there was also a deficiency of $30,000. The appropriations in the City of Bergen were $168,691, which sum was exceeded by the expenditures. His Honor finally sums up the debt of the three cities as follows: Jersey City, $2,722,056 40; Hudson City, $450,000; Bergen, $1,534,790; total, $4,706,846 40.

Return of President Grant to Washington.

The President was called upon yesterday morning at Mr. CORBIN's house by a number of the prominent citizens of Elizabeth, and afterward he took a drive around the city with Dr. CARLTON. In the afternoon he returned to Washington. His departure was witnessed by a large number of people, who had assembled at the depot.

AMERICAN BROILER.—The announcement of this most useful and admirable invention will be found again in the advertising columns today, and the attention of dealers and families is invited to its extraordinary claims and the sweeping guarantees under which a general test is desired.—*New-York Tribune.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
SPRING OVERCOATS
AND
SPRING SUITS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.
—*Advertisement.*

All persons willing to become one of 1,000 contributing $40 each to the Midnight Mission Building Fund, $10 payable now, the balance in three semi-annual payments, address PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 26 Nassau-st.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Latest French Conspiracy—Contradictory Reports; A Ray of Hope for the *City of Boston*; The Spanish Regency; Proceedings of the Ecumenical Council; Frightful Accident in London; The Recent Murders by Brigands in Greece—Seven of the Bandits Beheaded; Reforms promised in Turkey.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Our Political Degeneracy; The Judicial Conventions; Political Events in May; The Georgia Legislature; Curious Movements in Maine; Appointments Confirmed by the Senate; The Negro Question in Maryland.

General Topics.

Interesting Story of an American who Joined the Cuban Army—What He Saw in the Insurgent Camp; Preparations in Canada for the Red River Campaign; Murder in Little Valley; Political Geography of San Domingo; The Canadian Tariff; Health of Mill Operatives in Rhode Island; Disastrous Fires in New-York and Boston; The Richmond Calamity—Vivid Description of the Fearful Scene—Sympathy for the Sufferers; Prospects of the Racing Season.

Local Intelligence.

The McFarland Trial—Horace Greeley on the Stand—Exciting Scene in Court; The Stevens Institute; Suicide of a Wealthy Farmer; Extensive Conflagration in Jersey City; The Reign of Rum; The Plot to Cheat an Insurance Company.

Agricultural.

Stall-Feeding Milch Cows; Breeding Horses; The Farmer's Policy; The Cry for More Farm Help.

Editorial Comments.

A Needed Reform; Shall the Tariff Reform Party be In or Out of the Republican Party? Cuba; Killed by Careless Architects; Missionary Work in the East Indies—The Brahmo Somaj; The Republican Judicial Ticket; The New Canal Policy.

The Markets.

Specially-prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $20.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Keep Your Hair Beautiful.

If gray, restore it to its original color; if falling out stop it today. Use CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. See how charmingly it will act in cleansing your hair of those powerful watery fluids presenting it in a clean, cool, natural, healthy condition. This article is now more perfect than ever.

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No. 447 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

IVES—WYLIE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 28, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, HOWARD IVES to S. ANNA WYLIE, eldest daughter of George W. Wylie.

POTTER—FULLER.—On Thursday, April 28, at St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., by the Bishop of New-York, assisted by Rev. Dr. Coit, Rev. ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, D. D., to HELEN, daughter of Joseph W. Fuller.

RICHARDS—MAYO.—On Wednesday, April 27, 1870, at Christ Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Stevens Parker, Mr. HOWARD RICHARDS to Miss HARRIET MAYO, daughter of the late Edward C. Mayo, Esq., of Richmond, Va.

DIED.

LENOX.—On Wednesday, April 27, JENNET, daughter of the late Robert Lenox, in the 7[illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, the 2d of May, at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 12th-st., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

The funeral of Miss JENNET LENOX is postponed until Tuesday morning, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the place above mentioned.

BANCROFT.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Sunday, May 1, Mrs. HARRIET BANCROFT, aged 81 years.

BEATTY.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, May 1, DAVID BEATTY, formerly a resident of this City, in the 7[illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of his son, W. C. Beatty, Bloomfield, on Tuesday, at 3½ P. M. Trains via Morris and Essex Railroad leave foot of Barclay-st. at 2 P. M.

BEATTY.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Sunday, May 1, WILLIAM BEATTY, formerly of this City, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

BLAUVELT.—At Bloomingdale Parsonage, on Monday, April 25, BENJAMIN BASSLER, son of Rev. Augustus and Jane A. Zabriskie Blauvelt, aged 6 years, 9 months and 10 days.

BLAUVELT.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Friday, April 29, JANE A. ZABRISKIE, wife of Rev. Augustus Blauvelt, aged 30 years, 10 months and 14 days.

BILLINGS.—In this City, on Sunday, May 1, 1870, SOPHIA WETHERBE, wife of Oel Billings, of Woodstock, Vt., aged 74 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Funeral services will be held at Woodstock, Vt., on Tuesday, May 3.

CROCKETT.—On Saturday evening, April 30, REBECCA LATINA, only child of Simon and Rebecca Crockett, aged 10 years, 1 month and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Methodist Episcopal Church corner Bedford and Morton sts., on Tuesday, May 3, at 1 o'clock.

CAMBELL.—In Ridgefield, Conn., on Saturday, April 30, ELIZA, youngest daughter of John and Eliza Cambell, aged 18 years, born in Drumreckat, County Cavan, Ireland.

CHARTERS.—On Monday afternoon, May 2, AMELIA, wife of William Charters, aged 42 years.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon from her late residence, No. 7 Elm-place, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock.

CLEARMAN.—On Sunday, May 1, FREDERICK G. CLEARMAN, aged 27 years and 5 months.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Geo. M. Clearman, Gates-av., Montclair, N. J., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of 11 o'clock train from foot of Barclay-st., New-York.

CONSTABLE.—On Wednesday, April 27, MARY ELIZA CONSTABLE, widow of the late William Constable, of Lewis County, New-York, aged 81 years.

DUPIGNAC.—On Saturday morning, April 30, ELIZA, beloved wife of James P. Dupignac.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 11 Van Nest-place, (Charles-st.,) on Tuesday, May 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GREENE.—At the residence of his mother, at Chatham, N. J., of consumption, GEORGE F. H. GREENE, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most earnestly invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

JEWELL.—On Saturday morning, April 30, at the residence of her father, No. 170 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, CARRIE F., wife of George S. Jewell, and daughter of Z. Taylor, Esq., in the 24th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from above residence today, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Orleans, La., and Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

JONES.—In this City, on Saturday, April 30, HERBERT WHITMALL, infant son of L. D. and Mary C. Jones.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday, April 30, SARAH LOCKWOOD, widow of Andrew Lockwood.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, 3d inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Chas. A. Lockwood, No. 71 7th-av.

ROBINSON.—At Hamburg, Germany, on Wednesday, April 13, after a short illness, Mrs. THERESA ROBINSON, widow of Rev. Dr. Edward Robinson, of New-York City.

SMILLIE.—Suddenly, at Harlem, on Saturday evening, April 30, THOS. C. SMILLIE, of the firm of Thos. Tweed & Co., late Smillie & Co., aged 34 years and 26 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Zion Church, corner Madison-av. and 38th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. this Tuesday, May 3; also, the friends of his mother-in-law, Mrs. James A. Stevens.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 1, KATE HARTER, wife of Edward W. Taylor, of San Francisco.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, Frederick A. Harter, Tuesday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 3½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
IN
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &C.

Determined to reduce my stock, I am now selling FINE GOLD WATCHES, FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, SEAL RINGS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, STUDS, COLLAR BUTTONS, &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

DIAMOND RINGS as low as TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY and FORTY dollars each; DIAMOND STUDS, THIRTY, FORTY and FIFTY dollars a set. SILVER SPOONS, CUPS, FORKS, NAPKIN RINGS, &c.,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

ENGLISH and FRENCH JET JEWELRY, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., at half the usual prices. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be opened for examination and selection. GEO. C. ALLEN, importer and manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 512 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 512 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, formerly No. 415 Broadway.

DIAMONDS RESET

By first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 512 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, formerly No. 415 Broadway.

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Jewelry and silver-ware, selling at greatly reduced prices; also taken in exchange and bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, formerly No. 415 Broadway.

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The great remedy for cancerous and scrofulous diseases, kidney complaints, and all impurities of the blood. See pamphlets.
SAXE & CO., Proprietors, Sheldon, Vt.
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., Agents, No. 170 William-st., New-York.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.
BOSTON, MASS.

During the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to $4 per day. PROP'R ST. JAMES HOTEL.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, May 7, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:45.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

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A NEW NOVEL.
FERRYHURST COURT,
AN EVERY-DAY STORY,
By the author of "STONE EDGE,"
IS COMMENCED IN THIS NUMBER
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GOOD WORDS,
an illustrated monthly magazine of
LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART AND TRAVEL.
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WITH SIXTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS.
For sale by all periodical dealers.

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MAN'S WRONGS,
OR WOMAN'S FOIBLES.
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16mo. Price $1 50.

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No. 455 Broome-st., New-York.

. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday there were no sales, and a general air of dullness pervaded the market. Much of this probably may be attributed to the fact that it was moving-day, and a number of those usually at the rooms were absent in other parts of the City. To-day several sales are to take place. At private sale yesterday JOHN McCLAVE disposed of a lot on Seventy-... street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, near Central Park, for $7,500. Also two lots on Central-avenue, in Westchester County, near Arcularius Hotel, for $1,200 per lot.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 231 EAST 17TH-ST., BEtween 2d and 3d avs., four-story brick, brown-stone trimming; has all the improvements and is in good order; can be seen from 1 to 4 P. M.; possession immediately if required; the neighborhood is first-class, near Dr. Tyng's Church and Stuyvesant Park. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE 5TH-AV., THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house (25 by 55, with bay windows) No. 9 West 52d-st.; this house is one of the best built and best located in the City. Inquire of I. P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price, with carpets, chandeliers, mirrors, cornices, $38,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 1,760 Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A FOUR-story brown-stone house, north-west corner of ...-st. and 7th-av.; ... Inquire of the owner, J. C. BARNES, 123 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses, Nos. 21 and 23 West 51st-st., 21x26. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 45th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE CITY OF THE SEA!
THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.
VILLA PLOTS
AT NEW-BRIGHTON,
STATEN ISLAND,
To be sold
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
MAY 12, 1870,
ON THE PREMISES.

This property has been held in reserve for many years, and applications for its purchase hitherto practically denied, but having recently changed hands, it is now for the first time brought into the market in suitable-sized lots.

LOCATION UNSURPASSED!
VIEWS UNEQUALED!
FREE FROM NUISANCES!
BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS!

Pamphlets, maps and excursion tickets may be had of the auctioneers, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.; of Phelps, Fuller & Co., No. 12? Broadway, or of the Managers,
H. TRACY, ARNOLD & CO., No. 187 Broadway.

CLOSE BUYERS, INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, BY THE ACRE OR PLOT, FOR A HOME OR FOR PROFIT. In view of the completion of the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Oswego and Midland Railroads, should look at

RUTHERFURD PARK

on the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Broadway. The best place west on Rutherfurd Heights, with river and mountain scenery; good neighbors, schools, churches, stores, markets, roads and sidewalks; abundant trains and low fares. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

J. L. DUMONT, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT, LAKE-AV., DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

ENGLEWOOD.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence for sale at very much less than value, situated within five minutes' walk of station, in the vicinity of fine improvements, and on an elevation commanding extensive views of the Valley; the dwelling is modern in appearance, and contains thirteen rooms, ... range, terraces, &c.; grounds comprise two acres, situated on a corner, very nicely laid out and improved; coach-house and stable. A. B. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY HALL.—Healthy locality, pleasant neighborhood, New Brighton, Staten Island; ten minutes from ferry, hourly communication. For sale cheap, by order of executor, house with two or more acres of land, garden, shade and fruit trees; never-failing stream of pure water runs at foot of lawn. Barn and other outbuildings. Terms easy; title indisputable. Send for circular. WM. A. COLLINS, No. 28 Pine-st.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—FOR SALE—AN elegant and commodious residence on Chapel-st., New-Haven, with about half an acre of ground; dwelling about 50 feet square, containing all the modern improvements; fine garden and fruit; carriage-house, stable, &c.; the dwelling is one of the best in the city and delightfully located. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PLOTS OF GROUND, SUITABLE for villa sites, commanding magnificent views of the Atlantic Ocean, and immediate facilities for both fresh-water and surf bathing. Located at the Highlands, adjoining Thompson's Hotel. Apply to MELLICK BROTHERS, No. 6 Pine-st. Terms easy.

MONTROSE STATION, ORANGE, N. J.—Residence, four acres, quantity of fruit and shade; near depot; views unsurpassed; ample stable accommodations; price low. Will rent. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 3 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J., HANDSOME French-roof cottage, seven rooms; stable; ground finely shaded; location high and very healthy; neighborhood first-class; price $3,500; terms easy. E. F. SMALL, No. 109 Pearl-st.

FLUSHING.—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY for sale; beautifully located; modern improvements; terms very easy. Don't buy without comparing it. Address J. B. HEEL?, No. 115 Wall-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

CLASSON POINT.—THE ELEGANT MANsion of Mr. Monnot, at Classon Point, completely furnished, with five, ten, or more acres of ground, large garden, abundance of fruits, shade trees, &c., and one of the finest lawns in the country, running to the water edge; abundant stable and coach-house accommodations, &c.; the dwelling has all the modern improvements, including gas, stationary wash-tubs, &c. To rent to a private family for one, two or three years, at $2,500 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, THE country-seat of T. W. Satterthwaite, on the Passaic River, within easy distance of Rutherfurd Park, first station on Erie Railroad; house of stone, fifty feet square, containing about twenty rooms; lawn large and finely shaded with old trees; garden stocked with finest fruit; stone stable, coachman's house, laundry, boat-house, &c. Rent $1,500. J. S. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED AN exceedingly comfortable, thoroughly furnished house, 12 rooms, furnace, water introduced, about 10 acres of land, fruit, &c., 25 minutes from the City Hall, high ground, healthy, pleasant in view, convenient to churches, excellent schools and stores; rent very low, $1,500 a year or would be rented for the summer. Apply at No. 4 Hanover-st., to H. F. BOSTWICK or F. B. ELLIOTT.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, NEAR NEWburg, for the summer or year, the residence of Hon. J. T. Headley. The house was built by A. J. Downing; has thirteen rooms; water throughout ... by thirteen acres of ground running nearly to the river; view unsurpassed. Address as above, or A. C. ARMSTRONG, at Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, AT CARMANSVILLE—A large dwelling-house, with all modern improvements, on 152d-st. and 11th-av.; rent, $2,000. Also, another house north side of 152d-st., rent $1,500. Also, mansion ... at High Bridge, with all improvements; garden, bathing-house, &c., partly furnished; rent, $250 per month, or $1,800 per annum. Inquire of R. C. COMBES, No. 170 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A CHOICE and elegant country residence on the Hudson, two and a half miles south of Newburg; a fine, large, furnished house, stables, garden, fruit, ice, &c. Superb views, extensive beach and pleasure grounds; railroad and boats within two miles. Apply to WM. M. VERPLANCK, No. 110 Chambers-st., or to F. A. VERPLANCK, on premises.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, near 42d-st. and 6th-av., can be hired by a small family; the owner will retain one or two rooms, or an entire floor if desired, at proportionate rent, which will be $2,000 for the whole. Address PETERS, Box No. 142 Times Office.

AT CATSKILL.—HOUSE TO LET, COMpletely furnished, one and a half miles from cars or boat; for Summer or year. Apply to MACOMBER & PARKER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st., or No. 285 Cumberland-st., corner Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON STATEN ISLand, about one mile from Vanderbilt Landing, a most desirable and beautifully-situated Summer residence, with stable, well-stocked garden and cow. For particulars apply to C. G. FRANKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WELL SHADED, TEN rooms; ten minutes' walk (flagged) from depot; furnished or unfurnished; rent $400 or $600. A large quantity of box for garden edging cheap. Inquire of WILLIAM SHART, Flushing.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN Rye, N. Y.; 9 rooms, garden, lawn, &c.; near Sand and Rye Beach; splendid view; Summer, $800; year, $700. R. F. REYNOLDS, Rye, N. Y.

CHEAP RENT—A BEAUTIFUL RESidence at Fort Hamilton, opposite the Narrows; rent $600. Inquire of H. HOPKINS, Fort Hamilton, or H. & J. HOPKINS, No. 180 Reade-st.

RENT $500.—TWO NEW HOUSES, AT Tremont; thirty minutes from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad; nine rooms, water, gas; French roof. H. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

TO LET—LOWER PART AND THIRD story of house No. 228 East 19th-st. Apply at No. 198 2d-av.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 45 West 26th-st., to let; partially furnished; possession immediately.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

NEW-ROCHELLE. Forty minutes steam from City. ECHO POINT. Ten acres on water. To let or for sale. CHARLES LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x30 feet, with an L on Harrison-st., 31x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building. A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 216 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—IN THE PARK BANK, FIREproof building, a very fine and elegant office on the banking floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO RENT—NO. 1,370 BROADWAY, near 38th-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,370 Broadway.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, to let; 25 by 75. Terms very low. No. ... 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, &c. TUESDAY, MAY 3, AT 1 P. M., ON THE PREMISES. Partition sale of the estate of John Gillespie?, deceased,

AT DUNELLEN, NEW-JERSEY.

This property comprises a dwelling containing eleven rooms, with seven acres; a dwelling containing seven rooms, with two acres; a store property well located, and ten villa plots, varying from one to two acres. This property is situated in the center of the village—on the main street—and in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools and stores. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York. Should the day prove stormy the sale will take place May 5. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, NO. 6 PINE-ST.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 23 Pine-st. BY JAMES M. MILLER. TUESDAY, May 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the main dwelling-house on the homestead farm of the late Peter Pirate?, deceased, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County, WILL BE SOLD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GRATZ NATHAN, ESQ., REFEREE, the very valuable ..., with elaborate outbuilding and greenhouses, with sixty-six acres of land, situated at the junction of the White Plains and the Bronxville roads, one mile from Bronxville Depot, Harlem Railroad, and 1½ miles from Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad. The lawns are handsomely laid out with fine shade trees, greenhouse, all kinds of fruit, ... orchards, woodland, locust grove ... The property will be sold in plots, from five to eleven acres each. Also, three acres of land on the Bedford road, in the town of Harrison; also, a fine collection of plants in greenhouse on the premises. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Maps and full particulars at the office of the referee, No. 115 Nassau-st., and of the auctioneer, 23 Pine-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer. PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS, at Garretson's Station, Staten Island, containing from one-third of an acre to two acres each; also a neat cottage, containing ten rooms, with all the necessary out-buildings, and about two acres of ground. E. A. LAWRENCE, BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, the above beautifully-located property, on very easy terms. The view of the ocean, Narrows and surrounding country is most extensive, and it offers attractions to those wishing healthy, cheap and convenient homes in the country, rarely met with. It is situated within one mile of the beach, with elegant shore and inland drives, bathing, &c. The property can be reached at any hour of the day by taking the steamer at the foot of Whitehall-street. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Any of the above property can be obtained at private sale previously to May 10 by application to LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, 11 Pine-st., H. TOMPKINS, No. 22 William-st., or J. F. ELLERY, No. 355 Grand-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers. THURSDAY, MAY 5. At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. TRUSTEE'S SALE OF PROPERTY OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, consisting of water grants, piers and ferry lease; a house and lot on 5th-st., near Avenue D; lots on 12th and 13th sts., ... near the East River. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer. ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 3, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, north-west corner of Houston and Mercer sts.—Three-story attic basement and under-cellar high stoop brick, 25x60, with extension lot, 25x105. Particulars of STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement offices A and B.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES. Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, ... day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the ... day of July, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, [illegible] ... in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado ... Reference is hereby made as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York City. Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on ... day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.
BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the subscriber will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on May 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, under and in pursuance of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, the following-described premises, subject to a mortgage of $5,000, to wit: All that certain ... Rockland County ... [illegible] ... and Jacob Young.
WILLIAM KNIGHT, Assignee of REUBEN BOWLER, Bankrupt.
WM. T. GRAFF, Attorney, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City. APRIL 21.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO OWNERS OF LAND IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THIS CITY.—A large number of mechanics have combined for the plan of a settlement and to carry on the manufacturing business on a joint stock basis, and now seek to communicate with one or more owners of a considerable tract of land near this City, convenient to railroad or river, for the purpose of erecting a factory and buildings thereon, as well as dwellings for themselves. Communications may be directed to F. I. LAND, Box No. 107 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 3 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private disease, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 37 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private disease; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY cautioned against MAKING, SELLING or USING any Reflectors lined with glass of any kind, either plain, corrugated or silvered, such as are used for lighting show-windows, churches, theaters, or wherever the light is reflected downward below the burners, unless said Reflectors have attached thereto my trade-mark, with date of my patents. Agents are now employed to report the names of all persons, churches or societies using any of said Reflectors without my name attached, and all such parties will be prosecuted for infringement of my patents. To avoid all risk, refuse any Reflectors that have not my name attached, or purchase directly of me, at No. 551 Pearl-st., New-York, the genuine article, in every style, at less price than is charged for the bogus infringements. "The statute gives to the patentee a right of action for damages in case of 'MAKING, USING or SELLING' the thing patented."—Curtis on Patents, sec. 301, p. 305. Had the parties heeded the warnings previously given, the numerous suits now in progress might have been avoided.
I. P. FRINK, Patentee, No. 551 Pearl-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WOOD BROTHERS

Have removed their stock of FINE CARRIAGES to the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, on 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and offer their entire stock at COST, consisting of

Landaus,
Clarences,
Coupes,
Open Barouches,
Phaetons,
Wagons,
&c., &c.

All of their well known manufacture.

Prices uniform to all, and fifty per cent. less than can be purchased elsewhere.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE CARRIAGE-horses, driven three years by present owner; good travelers; also, harness, blankets and one brett. Can be seen at No. 132 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A LANDAU, ONE OF THE most elegant in the City; in perfect order and but little used. To be seen at private stable, No. 132 West 19th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of MARVIN BROS. & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, will expire by its own limitation on this, the 30th day of April, 1870. Either general partner will sign in liquidation. Dated NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.
CHARLES H. MARVIN, TASKER H. MARVIN, GEORGE H. MARVIN, CHARLES R. MARVIN, General Partners.

After the 30th day of April, 1870, the business will be carried on by the undersigned, as general partners, under the firm name and style of MARVIN BROS. & CO., at No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York.
CHARLES H. MARVIN, TASKER H. MARVIN, GEORGE H. MARVIN.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ASHLEY, WETHERBEE & WATSON is this day dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by WM. WETHERBEE and G. H. WATSON, who will continue the Stock Brokerage business under the firm of WETHERBEE & WATSON, at No. 28 Exchange-place.
O. D. ASHLEY, WM. WETHERBEE, G. H. WATSON. NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of O. D. ASHLEY & CO., for the transaction of the Stock Brokerage business, and have taken the office No. 27 New-st.
O. D. ASHLEY, HENRY ASHLEY. NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

DISSOLUTION. NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870. The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of O'BRIEN BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, ROBERT O'BRIEN withdrawing from active business.
ROBERT O'BRIEN, JOSEPH O'BRIEN.
The undersigned will continue to purchase and sell on commission Railway Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. JOSEPH O'BRIEN, No. 22 Wall-st.

THE FIRM OF GWYNNE & DAY IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. HENRY DAY retiring.
JOHN A. GWYNNE, HENRY DAY. NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

The firm of JOHNSON & DAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
S. FISHER JOHNSON, CLARENCE S. DAY. NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the name, style and firm of GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, and will continue at our new office, No. 16 Wall-st., the Banking and Stock Commission Business hitherto conducted by Messrs. Gwynne & Day, and Messrs. Johnson & Day.
JOHN A. GWYNNE, S. FISHER JOHNSON, CLARENCE S. DAY.
Mr. HENRY DAY will continue his office with us. GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HARRIOT, PARKER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the general partners will sign in liquidation.
S. I. HARRIOT, J. J. PARKER, J. M. NOYES, V. P. NOYES, Special partner.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HARRIOT & NOYES, and will continue the business of the late firm as heretofore.
S. I. HARRIOT, J. M. NOYES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. N. EWELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870. J. N. EWELL, JAS. E. REYNOLDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of EWELL, WOOD & CO., as Bankers and Brokers, at Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st.
J. N. EWELL, GEO. C. WOOD, JAS. E. REYNOLDS. NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of DUFF, TIMMERMANN & CO. expires this day by limitation.
WILLIAM H. DUFF, G. L. TIMMERMANN, JOHN H. TIENKEN.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DUFF & TIENKEN, and will continue the business of the late firm.
WILLIAM H. DUFF, JOHN H. TIENKEN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership in this City under the firm of WRIGHT, BROWN & CO., for the transaction of a GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will represent in this country their Rio de Janeiro house of Wright & Co., composed of the same partners. Mr. John S. Wright holds the power of attorney of both firms.
G. GRANVILLE WRIGHT, WALDRON P. BROWN, ANSON W. HARD, OSWALD T. HEMSLEY. NEW-YORK, 2d May, 1870.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of A. & L. NEILSON, for the transaction of a commission brokerage business, in stocks, bonds, &c., at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., heretofore occupied by Mr. William H. Neilson, who for the present retires from active business.
ALFRED NEILSON, LOUIS NEILSON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
HENRY BOWERS, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, JOHN HENRY BRADFORD, H. BEECKMAN GRAHAM. NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP LATELY existing between EDWARD BUCKLEY and SAMUEL W. BERGEN, under the firm name and style of BUCKLEY & BERGEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. SAMUEL W. BERGEN will settle all claims owing by the firm or due them.
EDWARD BUCKLEY, SAMUEL W. BERGEN.

THE FIRM OF DIBBLE & CAMBLOS is this day dissolved. Either party will sign the firm name.
EDWARD R. DIBBLE, HENRY S. CAMBLOS. APRIL 30, 1870.
HENRY S. CAMBLOS will continue the brokerage business at Nos. 22 and 24 New-st.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A copartnership under the firm name of MINIS & CAREY, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c., at No. 12 Broad-st.
P. H. MINIS, N. T. CAREY. MAY 1.

THE FIRM OF DE ROUGE & DYETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
L. DE ROUGE, A. H. DYETT. MAY 2, 1870.

MR. FRANCIS HENDRICKS AND MR. HARMON W. HENDRICKS have been admitted members of our firm.
HENDRICKS BROTHERS. NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

MR. ERASTUS PALMER RETIRES from our firm from this date.
LESTER, PALMER & CO. NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

MR. A. WOODBRIDGE RETIRES this day from our firm.
CHAPMAN & CO. NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., April 30, 1870.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 486 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co. Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $13,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1897, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville. We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan, at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

A NEW-YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY FOR SALE. FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. Payable at the Union Trust Company, New-York. COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY, Viz: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1. QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS ARE A NEW AND CONVENIENT FORM OF INCOME.
JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. During the month of May, 1870, I shall, by order, receive bids for gold, and offers of bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.
WEDNESDAY, May 4—One Million (Sinking Fund.)
WEDNESDAY, May 11—One Million (Special.)
WEDNESDAY, May 18—One Million (Sinking Fund.)
WEDNESDAY, May 25—One Million (Special.)

OFFERS OF BONDS.
THURSDAY, May 5—Two Millions (Special.)
THURSDAY, May 12—One Million (Sinking Fund.)
THURSDAY, May 19—Two Millions (Special.)
THURSDAY, May 26—One Million (Sinking Fund.)

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for 5 per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised. Further particulars can be had at this office.
CHAS. J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer United States.
N. B.—There will hereafter be no regular weekly advertisements from this office. This notice will be the only one given during the month unless some change is to be announced. C. J. F.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 112 BROADWAY.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO., No. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 12, 1870. AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following gentlemen were elected Trustees of this Company for the ensuing year:
CHARLES D. MATHEWS, ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, ROBERT M. HENING, GEORGE B. CARHART, ROBERT H. LOWRY, JOHN W. MOTT, HENRY CROSSMAN, EDWIN PARSONS, RUFUS R. GRAVES.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, CHAS. D. MATHEWS was unanimously elected President, and ROBERT M. HENING, Vice-President. IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870. NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING fund convertible bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 194, ... of $1,000 each. According to the terms of the sinking fund, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870, and the bonds will be redeemed on presentation and surrender at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
ISAAC H. KNOX, THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 5.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, on the 6th day of June at 2½ o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 6th day of May, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 7th day of June next at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROUGHTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SEC.-TREASURY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2?, 1870. TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 582 miles in extent.
J. F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 142 AND 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 142 and 146 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,..., FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER cent. bonds, due in 1898, interest payable 1st April and 1st October at Bank of America, New-York. Also, Pennsylvania Railroad Company's six per cent. general mortgage bonds, interest 1st January and 1st July. For sale by WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 2?? miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 500 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of these States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-fields at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the Road.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

As Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs northwest 400 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York. Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY, NO. 28 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS. Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST. Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD, W. C. SHELDON, W. H. FOSTER.

GALLIN & SANDER, BANKERS, NO. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive. By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed after the 14th inst., and until the 1st day of June prox.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR forty Directors of this Company for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons falling due May 1, 1870, on the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 22 Nassau-st.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of thirteen trustees for the ensuing year, will take place THIS DAY, May 3, at 12 M., at the rooms of the Association, No. 23 Broad-st.
T. B. STOUT, Secretary.

BOSTON CITY CURRENCY SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS—Ten years to run. For sale by BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON?, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN (FREE OF U. S. TAX) OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE 50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS, A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing. We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market. United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. Interest 7 per cent., payable January and July, in the City of New-York. Principal and interest guaranteed by the GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY. Total issue, $600,000 ... This road is seventy-seven miles in length, and connects the two important cities of Augusta and Macon, making a much shorter line, from the North to Montgomery, and cities further South and Southwest, than now exists. Aside from its own intrinsic value, this security is made exceptionally desirable by the guarantee of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, which is one of the soundest corporations in the country. For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 Per Cent. Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent. Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent. Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. B. STANTON?, No. 33 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO., ALBANY, April 25, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and will continue open for one hour thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY will be opened at No. 41 Wall-st. on THURSDAY, May 12.
B. J. VAN WINKLE?, WM. HENDERSON, E. J. TODD, THEO. F. HAY?, E. McMURDY.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, April 20, 1870. THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON registered bonds due May 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. Holders of twenty or more coupons will leave them one day for examination. The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed April 20, and reopen May 2.
C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 5, 1870. THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company, of Michigan, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of United States tax, to German holders, at the office of L. N. TRIER? & CO., Frankfort-on-the-Main; to English holders, at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 35 Old Broad-st., London, and to American holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN. THE COUPON AND REGISTERED Interest due May 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., April 6, 1870. THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, in gold coin, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 12, 1870. THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due May 1, 1870, will be paid in Gold upon presentation on and after May 1, 1870, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of Government tax.
E. M. LAWSON, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
E. F. WINSLOW, President. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28, 1870.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.
JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO., MONTGOMERY, April 28, 1870. THE COUPONS DUE 1ST PROXIMO on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
C. T. POLLARD, ...

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS COMPANY 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The Coupons due 1st May (Sunday) on the 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, will be cashed at the Union Trust Company, New-York, on and after 2d May, 1870.
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (free of all taxes), payable to the stockholders on and after May 10.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, south west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5. Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
[illegible]

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
[illegible]

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Direct Line of Royal Mail Steamers are advertised to sail as follows:
ETNA (the Halifax).....Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax.....Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 48 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
[illegible]
PASSAGE BY THEIR TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$35
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons who may wish to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
ANGLIA.....May 28 | AUSTRALIA.....May 21
AUSTRALIA.....May 14 | INDIA.....June 4
COLUMBIA.....May 21 | CAMERONIA.....June 11
and every Saturday, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $70 and $80.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $125.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $35.
Passage to and from Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the offices, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 47 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD.....May 4, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain POMEROY.....May 11, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Captain MCMILLAN.....May 18, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Captain FECK.....May 25, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GRIFFIN.....June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS.....June 8, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, $30 gold. (Office No. 10 Broadway.) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 10 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 4 North River.
VIRGINIA, Alfonzo Wendemoyer.....May 4, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, Jacob Vanderpool.....May 11.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $90; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through tickets, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $105 to $170. | Steerage, $60.
[illegible]
THE 1ST OF EVERY MONTH.
except when the days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One Hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicines and refreshments free.
MAY 5—ALASKA, Capt. CRAM, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS.
Steamship AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freights for San Francisco will go at first.
Freight for ALASKA receives until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, at the office of Capt. Chard, adjoining shippers in rear.
For freight or passage here, or at San Francisco, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS will sail on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELESPHORE, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. [illegible], June 23.
[illegible]
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, and connecting the employments of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE
For Puerto Plata, Samana, Santo Domingo City.
(The United States Mail steamship
[illegible]
Capt. R. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. D. EDWARDS, May 5.
MOSES CASTLE, Capt. CHARLES MAY, May 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, via Nassau, May 19.
For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Havana Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every thirty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. ——, Friday, May 13.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. [illegible], Thursday, June 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 22 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA PERLANDINA ROUTE
THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
FLAG,
Capt. [illegible],
On WEDNESDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at New-York.
In New-Orleans, the regular passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at sale and a half per cent to Mobile.
Through Bills of Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the Interior at LOWEST RATES that any other line.
Freight to Freeport, &c.
For Freight or Passage apply to
A. E. ALVERSON, Agent, No. 177 Washington-st.
E. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families of gentlemen going to travel on the Continent or Europe, who do Admit the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles regarding passports, examination and entry of baggage in order to be best accommodated at the principal hotels of the Continent, Companions and trustworthy couriers are always in attendance on the arrival of the mail at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official papers of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLIAMS, United States Court Buildings, No. 4 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONTA, Passport Agent, No. 308 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]
GREAT SOUTHERN RESORT AND FASHION ROUTE.
RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
[illegible]
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
[illegible]
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
[illegible]
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
H. LOWDER, Agent,
No. 2d Wharf.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant steamships
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. H. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
Leave Pier No. 2, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets, sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New-Chambers, and at Dorr's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
The world-renowned steamers
CANONICUS, A. G. RICHMOND,
and
PROVIDENCE
Commander W. H. MUDGE,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 2, foot of Jay-st., North River.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer every evening, by Harris Celebrated Boston Brass Quintet and Wood Band.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Vestry-st., every AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with the morning trains for the West and North. Returning, leave the steamer boat landing at Albany on the arrival of the morning trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Hicksville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 23d-st. at 4½, for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND SEA BIRD LANDING.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Washington-st., as follows:
LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 3.....6 A. M.	Monday, May 2.....7½ A. M.
Thursday, 5th.....11 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th.....9 A. M.
Friday, 6th.....2 P. M.	Thursday, 5th.....11 A. M.
Saturday, 7th.....11½ A. M.	Friday, 6th.....1 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th.....10½ A. M.	Monday, 9th.....9½ A. M.
Wednesday, 11th.....11½ A. M.	Tuesday, 10th.....2½ P. M.
Time for passage, 1 hour.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 46 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets and state-rooms secured at office, Sunday, Pier 9. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The elegant steamboat RIVERSIDE leaves foot of Warren-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer KELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 3½, and 23d-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamer leaves Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3½ and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DRY GOODS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
STRAW BONNETS,
HIGH-CROWNED JOCKEYS,
TURBANS
AND SHADE HATS.
EVERYTHING NEW AND DESIRABLE.
THE LARGEST STOCK, AND, WITHOUT DOUBT, THE CHEAPEST IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.
NEW STRAW GOODS DELIVERED TWICE EVERY DAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 209, 211, 211½ Grand-st., 65, 67 and 70 Allen-st.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
BONNET and SASH RIBBONS, prices down.
FULL LINE OF PIECE SATINS in 22, 25 and 31 in per yard, all the new shades.
TEN THOUSAND PONGEE AND SILK PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS at 49 cents, at 75 cents, at $1, and up.
INFANTS' CLOAKS and SUITS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, REAL LACES, PARASOL COVERS—Bargains.
Also, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, YANKEE NOTIONS, PERFUMERY, JEWELRY, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS, &c., &c., all cheap.
SPECIALTY—LOTS SILK FANS, 50c. on the dollar.
EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF
IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS.
NOTHING LIKE THEM ANYWHERE.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 209, 211, 211½ Grand; 65, 67 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
KID GLOVES.
THE BEST DOLLAR KID GLOVE AND THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF COLORS IN THIS CITY.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
WE HAVE GOOD KID GLOVES AT 50c. AT 50c. AT 50c. THE FAIR.
GERMAN HOSIERY THIS WEEK.
ROMAN SASH—TIES AND SCARFS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
Nos. 209, 211, 211½ Grand-st., 65, 67 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SPRING TRADE.

MA	OPENING STRAW GOODS,	CY
MA	PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,	CY
MA	RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES	CY
MA	and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE	CY
MA	GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND	CY
MA	NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND	CY
MA	STATIONERY, &c.,	CY
MA	AT POPULAR PRICES	CY
MA	R. H. MACY,	CY
MA	14th-st. and 6th-av.	CY
MA	ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN	CY
MA	TO MEET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD.	CY

DRY-GOODS AT RETAIL,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
The subscriber having made an arrangement to remain in the store for now occupies until the 1st of June, will continue the sale of his goods at still lower prices than he has heretofore offered them. The stock is large. A great part of it has been purchased for cash at auction and of importers and commission-merchants within the last sixty days.
I intend to sell this stock of goods at lower prices than any respectable establishment will sell goods of equal quality either in Brooklyn or New-York.
Our assortment is very complete.
WALTER LOCKWOOD,
Nos. 247 and 249 Fulton-st.
BROOKLYN, May 2, 1870.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
Will find it their interest to examine our stock.
WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 209, 211, 211½ Grand-st., 65, 67 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
No. 10 Bond-st.,
Would call attention to her
ELEGANT STOCK
OF SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES,
OF FRENCH MANTLES AND WALKING SUITS,
as well as those of her own manufacture.
DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

DRY GOODS.

Extraordinary Bargains
AT RETAIL.
Spring and Summer
DRESS GOODS.
Full Lines at 8c. per yard, reduced from 12c.
Full Lines at 10c. per yard, reduced from 15c.
Full Lines at 12c. per yard, reduced from 25c.
Finer goods in same proportion.
GRENADINES.
Striped and Figured, at 25c. per yard.
Black Colored Striped, at 37½c. per yard.
Black Figured and Striped, at 62½c. to $1 25.
Black Hernani, Dyspinnas and Novelties, at prices.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Gents' Full Regular Half Hose, from 25c. per pair.
Gents' English Half Hose, from 25c. per pair.
Ladies' Hosiery, from 25c. per pair.
Gents' Fancy Cotton Half Hose in great variety.
First Quality Ladies' Lambs' Gloves, at 50c. per pair.
Ladies' Tape-tucked Gloves, at $1 per pair.
Paris Gloves for ladies, just received, at $1 per pair.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
Silk Cloaks, reduced from $50 to $15.
Silk Cloaks, reduced from $40 to $20.
Silk Cloaks, reduced from $60 to $30.
Linen Lace Points, reduced from $12 to $6 50.
Linen Lace Points, reduced from $20 to $15.
"La Belmontes" Mantles, reduced from $14 to $12.
Spring and Summer Shawls, and a great variety of Paris hand-made garments, at very low prices.
LADIES' FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT:
Wedding Outfits complete and Infants' Wardrobes on hand and to order.
Skirts, Corsets, Corset-covers, and Undergarments of every description.
House and Evening Dresses and Walking Suits made up in the latest styles.
ALSO,
On MONDAY, May 2,
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
WILL BE OFFERED TO PURCHASERS OF
Silks, Poplins, Organdies, Lawns, Cambrics, Laces, Embroideries, Mourning, Upholstery and Housekeeping Goods.
N. B.—A magnificent line of Nottingham and Swiss Lace Curtains at very low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., corner of Chrystie-st.

CARPETS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner Broome-st.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
At 90 cts per yard.
FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
At $1 per yard and upward.
FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS,
$2 50 to $3 per yard.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS,
From $2 to $2 75 per yard.
IMPERIAL THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS, VENETIANS FOR HALLS, STAIRS, &c., &c.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, FRENCH CANTON MATTINGS, IN FANCY, RED CHECKED AND WHITE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY
DEPARTMENT.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS of every description.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, FRENCH DROP CURTAINS AND LACE BED-SPREADS.
TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c., &c.
N. B.—Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements.

AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
BOMBAZINES, GOLD MEDAL IRON FRAME GRENADINES, AND CANVASS MESH GRENADINES IN ALL WIDTHS, PARISIENNES, TAMISE CLOTH, GRETON CLOTH, CREPE CLOTH, $4 DELAINES, CHALLIES, CASHMERES, BERBERETTA CLOTH, BYZANTINE CLOTH, RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS FROM $1 25 PER YARD, HANDSOME JAPANESE SILKS AT $1, ALPACA, (BUFFALO BRAND,) PURE MOHAIR, (BEAVER BRAND.)
A FULL LINE OF TRAVELING MATERIALS AT LOW PRICES, PARASOLS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
N. B.—BONNETS AND SUITS, READY MADE AND TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.
GRENADINES
AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JUST RECEIVED, AN ELEGANT STOCK OF 8 AND 14 CANVASS GRENADINE, SILK CHAIN GOLD MEDAL IRON FRAME GRENADINES, SERGE AND DIAMOND GRENADINES, ALL WOOL, AT 60c. PER YARD, EMBROIDERED AND SILK STRIPE GRENADINES; ALSO, PINE-APPLE CLOTH AT 40c. PER YARD.

CARPETS.
SMITH BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
NO. 728 BROADWAY.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.
NEW STYLES DAILY RECEIVED.
SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

MILLINERY.
LADIES' STRAW HATS AND BONNETS, Flowers, Ribbons and Laces; elegant assortment at BINNS' New Millinery, No. 66 Broadway, upstairs. Celebrated Hats, Mourning Bonnets.

FURNITURE.
FURNITURE WARES ON STORAGE in the lofts 50, 52 and 54 Lafayette-st. Apply on the premises to GORELANG & BAYLIS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 8 HADDON-SQUARE, [illegible]-ST.—Mrs. PUTNAM will have an almost suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, sleeping-room, two bedrooms, bath, etc., vacated May 1, to rent, with gentle table only, for the season of year.
A LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED second-story front, to let, rented with bed; no objection to child without board; boarding gentlemen desiring superior accommodations; a family; private reference required. Address EAST 38TH-ST., Box No. 138 Times Office.
A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor to let, near Madison-ave.; also, a few rooms for the summer months; lovely south and select; private table if desired. Inquire of BROWN & SIMONSON, No. 24 West 32d-st.
CHOICE OF COOL, HANDSOME rooms on second floor with good board, for two gentlemen; location near 14th-st. and 7th-ave.; terms, $20 per week. Address B. C. D., Box No. 132 Times Office.
A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, will let a few elegantly-furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. Call at No. 15 West 27th-st.
BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—THREE gentlemen will find from terms, in Hudson-st., a handsomely-furnished south room; or, in lieu of one, with or without board, for single gentleman. Address A. Z., Jersey City Post-office.
DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to gentlemen, (or, not, without board, nicely-furnished rooms; gives reasonable; reference exchanged.
A FAMILY OR A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN can obtain very desirable accommodations for the summer, near the landing, by addressing HOBOKEN, Box 1,000 Post-office.
NO. 40 EAST 29TH-ST., SECOND floor front.—Unfurnished Room to let, rented with or without board.
A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING a handsomely furnished room in a strictly private family in 20th-st., east of Madison-av., may address A. A. A., Box 161 Times Office; reference exchanged.
NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, AN elegant front room, suitable for married couple, with private table or without board; highest references required.
A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE A few boarders in a first-class brown-stone house, No. 23 Lamartine-place, (No. 127 West 24th-st.); references exchanged.
NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST., SECOND floor front room; suitable for gentleman or a lady and wife, with or without board. Location desirable.
ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, Rain West Hotel; two well-furnished rooms to let to one or two gentlemen. Address G. P., Box No. 4,323 Post-office.
TWO FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor to rent to gentlemen, without board; family private; reference required. Apply to No. 145 West 45th-st.
FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen; location central; business area; moderate; [illegible] Apply for three days at No. 202 West 10th-st.
A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET, with board, a third floor; reference exchanged; No. 44 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.
FIFTH-AV., NO. 297—A SUITE OF rooms; also a single room to let, with or without private table, at Summer prices. References required.
NO. 71 WEST 38TH-ST.—A FURNISHED room to let, with board. Apply at No. 120 East 27th-st., near Union-square.
SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant furnished rooms, well shaded, in quiet family, 10 minutes' walk from Hackensack, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Empire, New-York.
BOARD AT WEST POINT, FOR May and June, or the season. Address A. BEARNS, Sr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.
BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE Opens from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
In compliance with the wishes of many families, the hotel will open this season on the 10th of May. Terms reasonable, and in harmony with the downward tendency of values. Address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, New-York.
NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE.—Mr. FISH, having disposed of his hotel in the City, will open the above house on the 1st day of June, and remain open late. Families wishing to secure rooms for the season can have favorable terms. Apply to or address W. L. FISH, Clifford House, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TRAINS LEAVE 27TH-ST. AS FOLLOWS:
8.00 A. M., Chicago express; drawing-room cars attached.
10.30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western express; drawing-room cars attached.
4.00 P. M., Montreal express; drawing-room cars attached.
7.00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Chicago without change, via N. C. R.R.
11.00 P. M., R. R. and M. R. Night (daily).
3.00 P. M., Hudson train.
7.00 A. M. and 3 P. M., Poughkeepsie train.
8.45 A. M., 3.30 P. M., Nyack local trains.
8.00 and 11.00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
8.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10 and 11.00 P. M., 1.00, 3, 4.30, 5.10, 6 and 11.00 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(8.00 A. M., Sunday trains to Yonkers.)
H. W. H. VANDERBILT,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot East of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 6 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M., and 12 P. M. Leave 23d-st. at 7 A. M., 9.45 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M., and 8 P. M. daily. New-York Express Coaching cars attached to all express trains. Through Express Trains will stop at Paterson, Passaic, Rutherford, Garfield, Secaucus, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchen, Perth Amboy, Sayreville, Jamesburg, Hightstown, Cranbury, Princeton Junction, Lawrenceville, Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, Mount Holly, Lumberton, Medford, Marlton, Moorestown, Merchantville, Camden and Philadelphia.
Leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., at 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M., 8 P. M., and 12 P. M. daily. Sunday Express, 8 A. M. Sunday Night Express, 12 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, at 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M., and 8 P. M. daily.
For Middletown and Way, at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M. and Sundays only, 8.30 A. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M.
For Newburg and Way, at 6 A. M., 9 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
For Piermont and Way, at 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M., 4.30 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M., 8 P. M., 10.30 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, at 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M., 4.30 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M., 8 P. M., 10.30 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M.
For Dunkirk and Way, at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M.
For Buffalo and Way, at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-fourth-street Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M. and 10.15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 12 minutes after Great Cheesecake Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M., 4.30 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M., 8 P. M., 10.30 P. M.; Sundays, 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M.
Tickets for the above trains can be obtained, and checks for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Rooms 24, 26 and 28 Broadway; No. 241 Chatham-st., corner of Pearl-st.; No. 1 Astor House; No. 206 Nassau-st., Brooklyn; depot foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Nos. 5 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and at the agents in the principal hotels.
L. D. CORNELL, W. G. BARR,
General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
MAY 2, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Brooklyn ferry-house as follows: 7.30 A. M., mail and express for Babylon; 10 A. M., for Montauk; 2.30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4.30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6.30 P. M., for Montauk, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, among the Montauk lots and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

IRON WORKS.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.
All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting-house and warehouse.
NOS. 139 AND 141 CENTRE-ST.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Pierce W. Wilder, Esq., counselor at law, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.
ROBERT E. GREENBROUGH,
JOSEPH R. PEARNY,
Executors of Phillip B. Mooney, deceased.
ap12-lawOnTu7

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN RAYNOR, late of the Town of Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the house of the deceased, in the said Town of Hempstead, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1869.
Administrators: BIRAM RAYNOR, Hempstead, Queens Co., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, May 3, For the last time, the popular comedy, THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mr. Fred. Maeder, Mr. Owen Marlowe, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. H. M. Daniels, Mr. Charles Rock, Mr. Lewis Fulton, Miss Rose Eytinge and Mrs. Gilbert.
WEDNESDAY, May 4 (evening third time)—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY, May 5 (third time)—MARRIED LIFE.
FRIDAY, May 6 (third time)—THE LOVE CHASE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, May 7 (fourth time)—MARRIED LIFE.
MATINEE SATURDAY, May 7—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In preparation and will shortly be presented with new and appropriate scenery, by new artists, new costumes and decorations, the new military drama by Capt. Leicester Vernon, entitled
THE LANCERS.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
May 7, at 1½ P. M.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
TWELFTH
WEEK
OF
DALY'S
FAMOUS
PARISIAN
COMEDY
FROU FROU!
EVERY NIGHT
AT 8
SATURDAY
MATINEE
Seats secured twelve days in advance.
MONDAY, MAY 9, benefit of Mr. JAMES LEWIS.
The new Paris Comedy, FIREBRANDS, in rehearsal.

FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MISS ALICE TOPP,
THEATRE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
TUESDAY, May 3, at 8 P. M.
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Mrs. IMOGEN BLOWN, Mr. J. LEVY, Mr. VON INTEN, and the
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB
have kindly offered to assist.
Tickets may be obtained at the management and at the door.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av.
MR. WILLIAM MARSHALL, M. D., LL.D., Who achieved such a decided success at the Cooper Institute, will give, at the request of many ladies, his popular LECTURE ON MARRIAGE, in this hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4, FRIDAY EVENING, May 6. A change of programme each evening. Admission at 25 cents; reserved seats, (center of hall only,) 75 cents. Commences at 8.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY.
No. 585 Broadway, corner Warren-st. The most interesting place in New-York. Open daily, 10 to 6; one hour from Broadway, 10 to 11 A. M. Grand Railway Station, 120 feet long, built entirely underground; the new steam machinery; the Aeolus or blowing machine, 21½ feet high; the great

BOARD OF EXCISE.

Interview with the Liquor-Dealers—The Sunday Clause to be Enforced.

The liquor-dealers are extremely hard to please, for not satisfied with the almost unconditional surrender of the Excise Commissioners to their interests, they are protesting against the schedule of license fees which has been decided upon. To do this effectively a meeting was held of the Liquor-dealers' Association and a Committee was appointed to wait upon the Commissioners and enter the protest. This Committee, at the head of which was Mr. DAVID A. FREEMAN, one of the members being DAVID S. PAGE, keeper of the notorious Page's Hotel, corner of Spring and West streets, which is the chosen resort of such citizens as "Bully" NELSON and the late DAVE O'DAY, yesterday called at the office of the Commissioners, No. 301 Mott-street, and a love feast of the Mutual Admiration Society immediately followed. The Commissioners were very sure that the liquor-dealers are an eminently respectable body of men who intend to conserve the public peace and decency by strictly obeying the new law, and the liquor-dealers were entirely certain that the Commissioners would deal justly by the interests with which they are charged, and by way of giving proper tone and spirit to the affair, Mr. PAGE, of Page's Hotel, poured out a good deal of verbal abuse upon Hon. THOMAS B. ACTON, late Police Commissioner, for his course in excise matters. The especial object of the call was a representation upon the part of the dealers that the schedule of rates would prove burdensome and unjust in many cases. They seemed to know their guild intimately for they represented that the persons who took out the $30 licenses for the sale of ale and beer only, would always sell liquor also "on the sly," and they suggested a modification by which the rate for licenses should be fixed at $30, $75, $100 and $150.

In answering this demand the Commissioners made no promise except to take the matter under advisement. Col. PRICE, the President, who first spoke, went on to say that the Board were determined to enforce the provisions requiring the closing of the saloons on Sunday and at night, and he hoped that the dealers would aid the Board in this matter and by their ready acquiescence in the law render punitive measures unnecessary. He referred to what he called the unjust attacks of the Press upon the Commissioners for their dereliction in this respect, and pleaded in answer that they are not yet fully organized and prepared to enforce the law. Mr. WILLIAMS, another of the Commissioners, spoke firmly and sensibly upon this point, saying that the saloons must be kept closed on Sunday and at night, as required by the law, and that the Board is fully determined that they shall be. There is, he said, in this City, as everywhere else, a sentiment averse to the desecration of the Sabbath, which should be respected from policy, if nothing else, and he hoped that there would be general obedience to the law. If there were not the Commissioners were determined to exert all their powers to enforce the closing of the saloons during the prohibited hours. Mr. MARTIN NACHTMANN, the third Commissioner, who was a member of the late Assembly by which the law was passed, in adverting to the same topic, declared himself in favor of the very largest liberty for the liquor traffic on Sunday as well as at all other times, but the law being as it is he was in favor of its enforcement.

The responses made by the Committee to these declarations of the Commissioners were feebly acquiescent, and the gentlemen composing it withdrew to seek such consolations as is to be found in their trade and its profit, and the business of the office was not further interrupted by these diversions. It was not, however, very brisk at any time, and considerable astonishment was expressed that so few applicants for the authority of the new Board presented themselves.

The Murder on the High Seas—Johnson Held for Extradition.

THOMAS H. JOHNSON, of New-Hampshire, was brought before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, to await extradition by the British authorities on the charge of having killed E. BAVINS on board of the English bark *Morning Light*, Capt. LAVANDER, about 800 miles from land, the vessel being in latitude 29° 7' north, and longitude 64° 54' west, at the time. The crime was committed on the 22d inst., while the accused and the deceased, who both shipped as seamen on board the bark at Buenos Ayres, South America, were engaged in cleaning the foremast. BAVINS, who stood to the ratlings on the starboard side of the mast, asked JOHNSON, who stood at the mast-cap at the top of the mast, to exchange places with him as the ropes hurt his feet. This the latter refused to do, and a quarrel then ensued between the two sailors, during which BAGINS was stabbed in the abdomen. The wounded man was subsequently held to the mast by his assailant to prevent his falling to the deck and injuring himself. After the committal of the deed JOHNSTON manifested the greatest regret. He claimed that it was done in self-defense. Before the Commissioner, yesterday, an affidavit was made by Capt. LAVANDER against the prisoner. A sailor named JAMES MADDOX gave testimony to the effect that he heard BAVINS scream while he was in the rigging, and that he also saw two knives fall to the deck. On motion of Assistant District-Attorney PURDY, JOHNSON was committed to prison to await the action of the British Consul in regard to extradition. The witnesses in the case were sent to the House of Detention. Later in the day a demand was received from Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, for the extradition of JOHNSON.

May-Moving Statistics.

The tide of May-movers from Brooklyn to New-York is larger than the tide the other way, for the first time in several years. There have crossed the Hamilton Ferry to Brooklyn since April. 220 loads, sixty-three of which went over yesterday. There has been about the same number the other way. At the South Ferry there was little travel of this kind, not more than five carts passing over to Brooklyn. Nearly the same may be said of the Wall-street Ferry. At the South Seventh-street, Williamsburg Ferry, the run was to New-York, and seemingly destined for New-Jersey. At the Bridge-street Ferry twenty-seven loads came to New-York yesterday before 1 o'clock, and nineteen crossed over to Brooklyn. There was more moving here on Friday and Saturday, the odds in favor of New-York. At Catharine-street it was three to five in favor of Brooklyn; at Grand-street five to one in favor of Williamsburg, which shows a partiality by settlers for Williamsburg; at the Division-avenue Ferry 160 carts went to Brooklyn, where 227 came to New-York.

The rush over the Barclay-street Ferry, for Hoboken, on Saturday, was immense—that day being the biggest one of the year. Yesterday 287 loaded carts passed over there, to fifty-three for New-York. The travel at Christopher-street Ferry was still greater, up-town families choosing this ferry to the one further down. On the Desbrosses-street Ferry to Jersey City, this forenoon, sixty-five loads went over, to four coming to New-York. At Cortlandt-street, the May-moving travel has been duller than for several years.

Changes in the Brooklyn City Government.

Dr. COCHRAN, the newly-appointed Health Officer, took official possession of his office yesterday morning. Dr. W. H. THAYER has been placed in temporary charge.

The newly-appointed Excise Commissioners met yesterday forenoon and elected Mr. JAMES CARROY President and Mr. JOHN PYBURN Treasurer. Capt. W. ELLSWORTH was elected Chief Clerk. The Board adjourned till today at 10 o'clock.

Mr. JOHN LINSKEY, of the Fourteenth Ward, Eastern District, was yesterday appointed Commissioner of Jurors.

The newly-appointed Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and in the absence of the Mayor, on account of illness, formally organized by appointing DANIEL D. BRIGGS, President, and ISAAC VAN ANDEN, Treasurer, and adjourned till today.

The Fire Commissioners took possession yesterday of the books and papers of the Superintendent of Buildings, whose office has just been placed by legislative enactment under their control. The Board will appoint the Inspectors for both districts of the city today.

The Way of the Transgressor.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer MCKINLEY, of the Eighth Ward, found ROBERT G. PHILLIPS and MARY LEE lying in the basement of the premises No. 112 Bleecker-street, both greatly intoxicated. They were removed to the Station-house, when PHILLIPS appeared to be insensible, and he died before a surgeon arrived. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest in the case, when it was ascertained that the man and woman staggered into the building and fell headlong down the stone steps. They broke the panel of the door at the foot of the stairs so terrific was their fall. A verdict of accidental death was rendered and the jury censured the owner of the building for negligence in not having railings to the steps. The deceased resided at No. 187 West Thirty-first-street, and was an adopted son of the late JONAS B. PHILLIPS, formerly District-Attorney for the county, and was a young man of good education and promise, though he had of late years been living a dissipated and abandoned life.

Incendiarism at Sea.

Prof. J. J. PHOLE made a chemical investigation before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, of the contents of the box of explosive oils which A. KOMP and A. LANGE are jointly charged with having shipped on board of the steamer *George Washington*, by means of which box the vessel was fired while at sea. The destruction of the box, it is supposed, was contemplated at the time of shipment, as the contents were insured for $1,600 as machinery on a bill of lading. Prof. PHOLE testified that the oils were of a highly combustible character, and were liable to explosion by friction or percussion. It was his opinion that the friction produced by the white mice which were found in the box was sufficient to ignite the compound. The case was adjourned until Wednesday.

THE JERICHO MYSTERY.

The Premises, the Victim, the Inquest, and the Verdict.

In the TIMES of yesterday was printed the report of the horrible death of DAVID NOSTRAND, of Jericho. There were very few new facts elicited yesterday, going to prove other than that he committed suicide while laboring under temporary derangement. He went to New-York on Monday last, since which time his conduct has been strange. On Friday he attempted to destroy himself by taking laudanum, but an analysis of the drug proved it to be too weak to be fatal. On Saturday morning he directed his men to go to the fields to do some work, and sent his son to Hicksville to an auction. He then went to his room and procured a razor, and taking a rope from the carriage-house, proceeded to the hay-loft, locking the doors securely, and there ended his earthly existence by cutting his throat and hanging himself. It was late in the day when the body was found, and then it was cold and stiff. He had been married eighteen years, and leaves a wife and three children. He was forty-six years of age. Justice FRANKLIN held an inquest, and the jury found that he came to his death by violence at his own hands.

No cause is assigned for the commission of the terrible crime, as he had no financial or domestic troubles. He left no letter or other message to explain his rash act, nor has the instrument with which the throat was cut been found, notwithstanding the hay has all been removed and every possible search made. The funeral will take place today, and will no doubt be largely attended, as he was the leading man in his native place, widely known and universally respected.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An unusually interesting meeting of ladies of the County Suffrage Association was held yesterday afternoon at an elegant private residence in Thirty-fourth-street. The first hour was spent in parliamentary drilling, as is the custom at these gatherings. The second hour was devoted to the discussion of different themes, the absorbing one being a resolution to secure a commodious hall, with committee-rooms attached, for the ensuing year, to be elegantly and attractively furnished, and occupied as a ladies' club, where all needed reforms will be freely discussed. Connecting will be a reading-room, containing home and foreign periodicals of the day. Parlor entertainments, as a higher moral tone of the drama, is among their special reforms. This society includes among its members ladies of high literary talent, who will establish a new daily newspaper devoted entirely to the interest and advancement of woman; also, an evening school for the instruction and improvement of women to whom early advantages may have been denied, and whose business may exclude a daily attendance. The resolution was unanimously approved and accepted, and a guarantee of $200 added to the treasury. The meeting then adjourned.

Another attempt to force Postmaster JONES to deliver letters addressed to alleged confidence operators by over-credulous people was attended, yesterday, with futile results. WM. M. MARTINE, one of the aggrieved parties, commenced a suit for $10,000 damages and the value of the letters which were withheld, before Justice MONELL, in the Superior Court, but, on motion of Mr. S. G. COURTNEY, counsel for Postmaster JONES, the case was removed by *certiorari* to the United States Circuit Court.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3½ o'clock, as Broadway was densely crowded, a horse becoming frightened near Spring-street, overturned an express-wagon to which he was attached, and the thills dragging at his feet, dashed at full speed up the middle of the west sidewalk, scattering pedestrians right and left. When opposite BALL & BLACK's he slipped, and falling heavily to the walk, was finally captured. Fortunately, no one was injured, although several had very narrow escapes.

The Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, acknowledges the following donations in answer to the appeal recently published in our columns, in behalf of the German Industrial School for poor children at No. 272 Second-street: F. W. Christern, $10; C. E. Ditmold, $20; Marc Eidlitz, $10; Charles L. Hallgarten, $50; G. Kierbrandt, $10; B. Roelker, $10; Frederick Schack, $25; Jansson, Schmidt & Ruperti, $25; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $50; B. Schlesinger, $200; F. Wigand & Co., $25; F. Warner, $25; Julius Zeller, $5; W. A. Beste, $25; Otto Witte, $5.

Messrs. A. T. STEWART and MOSES H. GRINNELL yesterday morning paid to the New-York Trust Company $62,000, the amount of the subscriptions received for the family of the late Secretary of War. The Company have agreed to act as trustees of the fund.

District-Attorney GARVIN has issued forty-three executions against the bondsmen of alleged criminals who have failed to appear for trial at the Courts of General and Special Sessions.

The Social-Science Club met last evening in Plimpton Hall, W. B. SCOTT, in the chair. A lengthy discussion took place on "The Necessity of Organization of Society."

The Sisters of the Stranger will hold their annual meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Room No. 45 Bible House, entrance on Astor-place. A report will be presented showing what these ladies have done for strangers since the formation of the society in January, 1869. All are invited to attend who take an interest in a good and beautiful work.

The Fenians are on the move undoubtedly. Many of them have already departed for Riel's quarters, and others are awaiting orders to depart daily. Enlisting goes on briskly at headquarters. Several men were sworn in yesterday.

The funeral of EVA, daughter of Admiral DAHLGREN, took place yesterday morning from No. 200 Madison-avenue. The remains were taken to Philadelphia for interment.

It was incorrectly stated in yesterday's TIMES that JOHN A. HARDY was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court for stealing $26 from THOMAS HARDY. The statement should have been that a man named DONAVAN was held to answer for stealing a shawl valued at $26 from the store of JOHN A. & THOMAS HARDY, No. 335 Eighth-avenue, during a fire which occurred on the night of April 30.

ABRAHAM COHEN, of No. 154 Madison-street, was found yesterday morning in his store at No. 167 Water-street, lying on the floor so seriously injured that he was helpless. Mr. COHEN, who is seventy years of age, had gone into the store on the previous day, and, falling down-stairs, had lain helpless and alone for nearly twenty-four hours, until discovered by his friends, as stated, when he was removed to his home.

Last evening BENJAMIN MCCANDLESS and JAMES O'SHAY, both residing at No. 475 Tenth-avenue, becoming engaged in a quarrel, MCCANDLESS assaulted the other with a knife, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight cut upon the head of O'SHAY, and getting himself into the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, where he is held for arraignment this morning, before Justice SHANDLEY, on a charge of felonious assault.

JAMES WORTH, residing at No. 25 John-street, was assaulted about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, while returning home intoxicated. An unknown man struck him a severe blow on the head, and he was carried away insensible. His skull was found to be fractured, and it is feared the injury may prove fatal. His assailant is supposed to have followed him from New-York, with intent to rob.

FLORENCE SCANNELL, shot some months ago in a bar-room brawl, is at last convalescent. He was removed from Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

A fire occurred yesterday in the dwelling-house of WM. BRAYDON, in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, near Sixth-avenue, doing a damage of $800 to furniture and $600 to the building.

At a late hour last night a fire occurred in in the grocery-store of WM. SPIES, No. 1,034 Second-avenue, resulting in a damage of $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

A sailor named WILLIAM LAMBERT gave testimony before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, concerning the alleged brutal conduct of Capt. YOUNG, of the packet-ship *Thomas Dunham*.

The examination in the case of MATTHEW LYNCH, charged with having smuggled between 7,000 and 8,000 costly Havana cigars into this port, was adjourned in the United States Commissioner's Office, yesterday, until Thursday.

An erroneous impression prevails in the minds of some persons that the Capt. CHARTERS who was recently killed in Richmond was Capt. THOMAS CHARTERS, the well-known lecturer, but such is not the case.

BROOKLYN.

Proceedings have been commenced in the United States Court against the following druggists, to recover the penalty of $50 incurred by offering perfumery for sale to which the requisite stamp had not been affixed: C. E. Platt, J. R. Crawford, John Morehead, Peter O. Hanlon, R. V. Lawrence, George Reed, W. H. Battelle, Albert L. Jensen, W. Morrison, Emile Alsbach and W. H. Peer.

Before United States Commissioner JONES, yesterday, J. T. DAWSON, a liquor-dealer at the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Commerce-street, was held, on the motion of District-Attorney FARRIS, to answer to a charge of circulating counterfeit five cent coins. It appeared that J. F. BREWER, of the secret service, had, on the 11th January, 1869, bought from the defendant $20 value of said coin for which he paid $15, but owing to the removal of his chief took no action upon it. The counterfeits are of lead, and are very rough imitation. The accused was held in $1,000 bail, which has not yet been forthcoming.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, the following were impanelled as a Grand Jury: Dennis Barnes, foreman; M. N. Packard, Caleb G. Weaver, Samuel F. Brown, Joseph Burgess, Edwin C. Dickinson, A. Richards, James J. Sprague, Samuel Furman, Jesse Jones, Elias S. Tompkins, Henry Hoffman, John Tilton, Hiram W. Mead, Henry W. Barnes, C. W. Betts, Alex. D. Napier, Geo. G. Robinson, Robert Porterfield, Abm. Voorhies, Bryan H. Smith, Geo. Phipps.

C. A. B. BERGERMANN, held for trial before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on a charge of forging a will of JOHN PHILIPP BOHNS, was admitted to bail, yesterday, by Judge BARNARD, on furnishing sureties for $3,000.

The caisson for the foundation of the tower of the East River bridge, was towed down from Greenpoint yesterday, and will be sunk into place today at high water.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mrs. JANE BRADY, residing on Fourteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, who died yesterday morning from the effect of burns received from the ignition of a lamp filled with liquid gas. Verdict accordingly.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Morris County Courts commence today. The case of the Madison rioters will come before the Grand Jury. The man who fired the shot at Miss O'GORMAN after her lecture on the 23d ult. has not been identified, but a number of suspected persons are held to answer the charge of participating in the riot. Two students of Drew Theological Seminary who drew their pistols on the mob, in defense of Miss O'GORMAN, are also held to answer.

The unpleasantness between Mr. RALPH DENHAM and Mr. WATSON HEDENBURG, of Newark, which led to a cowhiding affair in the street in Autumn last, has been adjusted. DENHAM was fined $500, and a Committee of Arbitration was appointed to fix the amount of damages. They have agreed, by consent of HEDENBURG, that DENHAM shall pay $250 to some charitable institution.

Judge BRADLEY, of the United States Supreme Court, left his home in Newark, yesterday morning, for Galveston, Texas, to enter upon his duties in the District to which he has been assigned. He will hold Court in New-Orleans, Montgomery, Mobile and other cities in his District. His return will not be before the middle of June next, at which time the contemplated dinner to his Honor will be given.

The loss of the Smith & Sayre Manufacturing Company by the recent Jersey City fire, is now stated upon authority to be much higher than was at first reported. The Company's loss is $160,000, upon which there is an insurance of $61,000. These figures place the total loss at about $175,000.

The statement that WM. J. PARKER, the conductor who ejected PATRICK LANE from the New-Jersey Railroad train on the night when he met his death, has been held to bail by Coroner BURNS to appear before the Grand Jury, is untrue. PARKER was held by Judge BEDLE when he was first arrested last Winter and is still under bonds.

A frame cottage on the Newark Bay shore, Bayonne, was burned yesterday morning. The loss, which was $7,000, was partially covered by insurance. The property was owned by a Mr. WILDEY, and had been occupied by a Mr. SAWYER, whose family removed on Saturday. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The May Term of the Hudson County Court opens at the Court-house today. Judge BEDLE will preside. He will, in all probability, adjourn the Court after giving his charge to the Grand Jury, and return to Paterson to finish the cases pending there.

Rev. J. ROMEYN BERRY, D. D., formerly of Jersey City, has been called to the pastorate of the Montclair Presbyterian Church, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, and has accepted the call.

The Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City met last evening and appointed eighteen patrolmen and ten chancemen.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 2.—The Stock Exchange is closed today, and there is nothing doing.

PARIS, May 2.—The Bourse opened quiet and closed dull; Rentes opened at 74f. 35c. and closed at 74f. 27c.

FRANKFORT, May 2.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 95⅝@95¾, and closed firm.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened flat and closed irregular; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 10⅞d., and Middling Orleans at 11¼d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. The shipments from Bombay to the 29th ult. since the last report, have been 24,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. 3d. ₩ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ₩ tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess. Cheese, 74s. 3d.@75s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard quiet and steady. Pork firm. PRODUCE—Turpentine, 29s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, May 2.—TALLOW dull at 44s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 2.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and closed heavy at 55f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, May 2.—COTTON opened and closed heavy for on the spot and afloat; Low Middling afloat opened 125f. [illegible] ₩ cwt., and closed nominal and unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Exchange unchanged. FREIGHTS dull. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady, except for No. 2 [illegible] Corn quiet, [illegible] OATS [illegible] RYE [illegible] BARLEY dull. HIGHWINES firm at $1 01 [illegible] LARD quiet at 17¼c. MEATS quiet and firm, at 11¼c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 14¼c. for Rough Sides; [illegible] CATTLE dull and lower [illegible] RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 1,100 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,150 bushels Rye, 3,000 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 23¼c.@23½c. BARK dull and unchanged. FLAXSEED commands $2 30@2 35. FLOUR—Best grades in good demand; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 50@5 [illegible]; Pennsylvania do. $5 50@6; Indiana and Ohio do. $5 50@6 50; Fancy, $7 50. WHEAT in fair demand; Western Red, $1 35@$1 38. RYE held at $1 05 @$1 10. CORN less active; Yellow, $1 12. OATS sell at 60c.@65c. for Western, 64c.@66c. for Pennsylvania. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 19¼c.; Refined, 27c. COFFEE firm and steady; Rio, 14¼c.@16¼c.; Laguayra, 15¼c.@16¼c., gold. SUGAR—Buyers and sellers apart; fair and good Refining Cuba quoted at 9c.@9¼c. PROVISIONS held firmly. WHISKY dull at $1 05 for iron-bound. Beef CATTLE in fair demand this week at an advance; sales 1,400 Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at $10@10 50; Fair to Good do. $8@9 50; Common, $6@7 50. SHEEP held firmly; sales 9,000 at $7@8. HOGS dull and lower; sales 2,400 at $12@13; the latter for prime corn-fed.

ALBANY, May 2.—In WHEAT very little was doing; quotations are nominal. RYE quiet but firm at $1 05 for State. CORN unchanged; Round Yellow, $1 15@$1 16. OATS firm at 65c.@66c. for State. Nothing doing in BARLEY. In the Cattle market the offerings this week consisted mainly of good butchering Cattle. There were but a few mixed droves, a small number of Oxen and comparatively few Stockers. The best butchering Steers in the market weighing from 1,250 to 1,600 lbs. sold quickly at 9c.@9¾c.; medium weights, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. sold at 8c.@8½c., and lighter at 7c.@7¾c.; there were a few Canadian Stockers taken at 5c.@6¼c. and Oxen from 7¼c.@8¼c. according to age and condition. The receipts of Milch Cows number only 50 head; prices range from $40 to $100. The market for Sheep shows an advance of 1¼c. over last week's prices, the range being from 7¼c.@8¾c.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—COTTON dull and declined ¼c.; Middling, 22¼c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 380 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; stock, 2,000 bales. FLOUR firm and advanced 25c.; Howard-street Superfine, $4 50@5 [illegible]; do. Extra, $5 [illegible]; do. Family, $6 50@7 75; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@5 [illegible]; do. Extra, $5 75@6 75; do. Family, $6 75@8 25; Western Superfine, $4 [illegible]; do. Extra, $5 [illegible]; do. Family, $6 25@6 75. WHEAT firm; Maryland Amber, $1 [illegible]; no Pennsylvania arriving; $1 40@$1 45 for Prime. CORN firm; White, $1 13@$1 14; Yellow, $1 12. OATS steady at 63c.@66c. PROVISIONS active and advancing. Mess PORK, $28. BACON—Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Hams, 18c.@20c. LARD, 17c.@17¼c. WHISKY firm at $1 05.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN dull with a light demand at 85c.@90c. OATS in fair demand at 57c.@60c. RYE dull and drooping; sales at 90c.@92c., the latter for choice. BARLEY nominally unchanged. COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 21¼c. WHISKY dull at $1 00@$1 01, the latter for old. Mess PORK quiet and firm at $28, with no sales. Bulk MEATS in good demand; sales, 200,000 lbs. at 11¼c. for Shoulders; 14¼c. for Sides; Clear Rib and Clear Sides held at 16c.@15½c., with little demand and small offerings. BACON quiet and held firmly at 12¼c. for Shoulders; 16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17c. for Clear Sides; Clear Rib Sides sold at 16¼c. LARD held firmly at 16¼c. for prime Kettle; Steam, 16c. EXCHANGE firm and unchanged.

OSWEGO, May 2.—FLOUR active, but unchanged; sales 3,700 bbls. at $6 75@$6 [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; $6 [illegible] for Amber Winter; $6 [illegible] for White, and $7@7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; Red Indiana held at $1 28. CORN quiet; held at $1 05. RYE firm but quiet. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $30 ₩ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Millfeed to Boston, $4 50; to New-York, $3 80; to Albany, $4 70 ₩ ton. Lake IMPORTS—22,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Rye, 1,100 bushels Peas, 2,000,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, May 2.—In store here—Wheat, 360,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 103,000 bushels; Peas, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Rye Malt, 50,000 bushels. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 607,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 3,600 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Flour, 12,600 bbls. FLOUR firm; sales, 600 bbls. City Ground Spring at $4 75@$6. WHEAT inactive; buyers and sellers are awaiting the action at the Canal Board; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1. CORN dull for the same reasons that affect Wheat; held at $1. OATS inactive; held at 58c.@60c. RYE nominal. BARLEY dull and nominally 74c.@80c., as to quality. Extra PORK firm but quiet at $28 50 for heavy Mess. LARD firm at 16¼c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 04.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON declining; sales at 21c.@21¼c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN buoyant; Mixed, in bulk, 90c.; No. 1 Yellow, 95c.; Mixed, sacked, 90c.@91c.; Yellow, $1 00@$1 03; Choice White, $1 05@$1 06. LARD firm at 16c.@16¼c. [illegible] WHISKY dull at $1 02. PROVISIONS [illegible] Mess PORK, $28 25, the latter for [illegible] LARD firm at 15¼c.@16c. HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,500 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 2.—FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $4 75; Double Extra, $4 85; Treble Extra, $5 75@$6. CORN firmer at $1 10@$1 20. OATS, 60c. BRAN, $1 00 ₩ 100 lbs. HAY, $25 50. PORK, $29 50@30 00. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Rib, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Clear, 18¼c.@18½c. HAMS, 18c.@20c. LARD—Tierce, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Keg, 18¼c.@19¼c. SUGAR—Prime, 11¾c.@11¾c. MOLASSES—Prime to Choice Reboiled, 70c.@78c. WHISKY, 95¼c.@$1 00. COFFEE firmer; Fair, 16¼c.@16¼c.; Prime, 17¼c.@18¼c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 12¾; New-York Sight, ¼ ₩ cent. premium. GOLD, 114⅞.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—COTTON heavy; Middlings, 21¼c. FLOUR, $5. CORN, sacked, $1 15 for choice shelled. WHEAT, $1 00@$1 20. OATS, 64c. RYE, 90c. PROVISIONS very active. PORK, $28 50. BACON, 13c. for Shoulders, 16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS, 12c. for Shoulders, 15¼c.@16c. for Sides. LARD, 17c. WHISKY, $1 01@$1 02. TOBACCO—sales 87 hhds. at $5 75@$8 for Frosted to Lugs, $8 25@$26 50 for low to fine Leaf.

TOLEDO, May 2.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT a shade better; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 32½; No. 1 Red, $1 22½; No. 2 Red, $1 09. CORN declined 2½c. No. 1, 91c.; No. 2, 90c. OATS dull and nominal; No. 1, 55c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,300 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Corn. GRAIN in store May 1—Wheat, 200,000 bushels; Corn, 95,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady at 89c. for No. 1; 89¼c. for No. 2. OATS nominal. CORN nominal. RYE unchanged. BARLEY advancing; rejected, 83c. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 2.—COTTON easier; Middling nominally, 22c.; sales, 1,600 bales; net receipts, 4,380 bales; coastwise, 29 bales; total, 4,424 bales; exports, to Havre, 2,631 bales; coastwise, 3,227 bales; stock, 141,172 bales.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 1,400 bales; exports, 327 bales. FLOUR, $4 50@$6 50. CORN, $1 10@$1 11. OATS dull and nominal. LARD, 16¼c.@18c. PORK, $30. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 17¼c.

MOBILE, Ala., May 2.—COTTON dull and declined ¼c.; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 700 bales; receipts, 1,148 bales; exports, to New-Orleans, 40 bales; stock, 48,896 bales.

BOSTON, May 2.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 23¼c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 21 bales; coastwise, 215 bales; total, 236 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—WHEAT firm; No. 1 Red held at $1 16; No. 2 Red, $1 08@$1 09. CORN steady and unchanged. OATS declining; No. 1 State, 59c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 2.—COTTON declining, with small transactions; Middling, 21½c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 360 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,126 bales; stock, 10,762 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 2.—Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet, at 42¼c. ROSIN steady; Strained, $1 60; Pale, $4 25@$6 25. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. Nothing doing in COTTON or TAR.

GALVESTON, May 2.—COTTON dull; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; sales 350 bales; receipts, 2,222 bales; exports to Liverpool, 1,004 bales; coastwise, 719 bales; stock, 24,548 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 2.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 1,300 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,657 bales; stock, 41,286 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., May 2.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 21¼c.; receipts, 650 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,164 bales; stock, 2,744 bales.

DETROIT, May 2.—FLOUR steady at $5 50@$6 25. WHEAT firm; Extra, $1 26; No. 1, $1 27. CORN—No. 1, 89c. OATS—State, 56c.@57c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 2.—COTTON dull and nominal; sales, 174 bales; receipts, 124 bales; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c.

[Advertisement.]

Intelligent observers are all of one mind in regard to hats, and are unanimous in the opinion that those manufactured by KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, are the most fashionable, elegant and stylish to be found in the City. On these points there is no disagreement.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	May 3	New-York	Hamburg
Atlas	May 3	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	May 4	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	May 4	New-York	Liverpool
China	May 4	New-York	Liverpool
Tripoli	May 5	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	May 5	New-York	Bremen
City of Antwerp	May 7	New-York	Liverpool
Malta	May 7	New-York	Liverpool
Holland	May 7	New-York	Liverpool

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Alaska	May 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Missouri	May 5	New-York	Havana

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Cimbria, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Southwest Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R.	
New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	
Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
East, through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 2—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Halifax	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	Hazy	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	Raining	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Mobile	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	77
Key West	[illegible]	Clear	77
Havana	[illegible]	Raining	78

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 2.—In steam-ship *Pereire*, from Havre and Brest—Mr. Forbin, Mr. Hughes, Mr. King, Mr. Molier, Mr. Ketteler, Mr. Deane, Mr. Evans, wife and mother, Mr. Weisse and wife, Mr. Deane, Mr. Schlesinger, Mr. Labret, Mr. Clesterman, Mr. Wilson, sister and mother, Mr. Thompson, wife, son, 3 daughters, Mrs. Kowalska, Miss. and Mr. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. Scardigne, Mr. Osgood, Mr. Moore, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Cache Gay and wife, Mr. Martineau, Miss Klinka, Miss Mich and friend, Mme. Klein, Mme. Pierrequin and child, Mr. Legrand, Mr. Schoon, Mr. Zomeni, Mr. Schneeberger, Mr. Cappucci, Mr. Schenk and wife, Miss Klein, Farco Demeter, wife and son, Mr. Schnyder, Mr. Freudenthal, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Flint, Mr. Cutting, Bishop Attarian, Count Millelovitz, Mr. Lemonnier, Mr. Boulkins, Mr. Berlaque, Mr. Zomes, Mr. Gouzes, Mr. Chevalier, His Mr. Buttinger, Mr. Isnard, Mr. Goubert, Mr. De Thouars, Mr. Weiks, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Mr. Scardigini, Mr. Lepoide, 2 children, Mr. Burlock, wife and child, M. Bagnotto, Secretary of Legation, Sisters of Charity Antoinette, Rosalie, Anselme, Anagele, Gregoire, Marie, Ursule, Elizabeth, Josephine, Esther, Amalie, Lucie, Larée, Constance de St. Joseph, Marie, Melanie, Leontine and Caroline de St. Joseph, Mr. Allardo, Mr. Dupasse, Mr. Pauillon, Mr. Rosselin, Mr. Lemay, Mr. Benoit, Mr. Chalut, Mr. Provost, Mr. Donald, Mr. Bertrand, Mr. Brissettee, Mr. Mounette, Mr. Broussaux, Mr. Colonely, Mr. Paneton, Mr. De Bellecerille frères, Canadian Volunteers to the Pope, Curty Saunder and wife.

In steam-ship *Manhattan*, from New-Orleans—Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Cline, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Angler and 2 children, Mrs. Billough, Miss A. Billough, Miss E. May, Mrs. J. Underwood and child, L. Rosenthal and daughter, James Whitehill, H. J. Marshall, E. Montford, Bon Aguilier, L. Lewis, J. C. Knapp, A. Smith, O. Sumner and 30 in the steerage. From Havana—Mrs. Smith, Mrs. M. Theresa, Luis Vendendries, wife and 5 children.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, shou[l]d also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 58 | Sun sets.... 6 58 | Moon sets.. 9 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 21 | Gov. Island.10 20 | Hell Gate..11 C[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 2.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship *Pereire*, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre April 22, and Brest 23d, with mdse. and 114 passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steam-ship *Mariposa*, Kemble, New-Orleans April 26, and Havana 27th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Hudson Peace, London, March 27, and the Isle of Wight, March 28, with mdse. and 46 passengers, to Grinnel, Minturn & Co. Came the northern passage; has had a pilot on board 7 days.

Bark Giulia, (Ital.,) Petrone, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 18, and had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Laura, (N. G.,) Stricker, Newcastle, Eng. 55 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark John Robinson, Pickett, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Warren, Ray & Co.

Brig Valero, (of Halifax,) Murray, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Isabella Jewett, White, Providence.

Brig Fervent, (Norw.,) Rahn, Cette 123 ds. with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 1, and has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. J. T. Albaugh, (of Philadelphia,) Corson, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with lumber to H. L. McCready & Co. Sailed in company with schrs. Mary, for Philadelphia, and Mary Day, for Rockland, Me.

Schr. Curtis Tilton, (of Philadelphia,) Hughes, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with molasses to Ponvert & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Rhoda Holmes, (of Wareham, N. J.,) Soper, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Oriole, (of Boston,) Ratcliffe, Savanilla 25 ds., with hides and fustic to D. de Castro & Co.—vessel to master. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage; lost no vessels.

Schr. Lisa, (Mex.,) Dies, Tuspan, Mex., 25 ds., with hides to M. Echeverria & Co. Lost no vessels.

Schr. Matilda Brooks, Jones, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Peleg, Nelson & Co.

Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Darien, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber to M. Wilder & Son—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. S. & B. Small, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Old Zack, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Machias, with laths to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Union, Crammer, Portland, with lumber to Wilder & Son.

Schr. Tree Wind, Frisbee, Portland, with lumber to Wilder & Son.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Providence.

Schr. W. A. Wright, Fisher, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Pierce, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Elizabethport, for Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Enterprise, Baynor, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. A. Morrell, Low, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Mills, Baker, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. T. Benedict, Crockett, Portland 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. James Bliss, Hatch, Machias, with lumber and laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Everglade, Leland, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Bayles, Arnold, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henrietta, Saunders, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah E. Thomas, Arnold, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with lumber for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William, Witham, Ellsworth, with lumber to R. M. Beardsley.

Schr. D. H. Berry, Robinson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Judge Tenny, Cavanagh, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Harrington, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Frances Coffin, Reynolds, Addison, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. John P. Collins, Gray, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Shields, Waite, Gardiner, with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. Albert James, Candage, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Geo. Kilborn, Standley, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Anna F. Tipple, Hudson, Newport.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Hardy, New-Bedford.

Schr. G. L., Lowell, New-Haven.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Hewins, Newport.

Schr. Theo. Cahill, Hallock, New-Haven.

Schr. Seraph, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. Angier, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Frances Edwards, West, Rockport, Me.

Schr. St. James, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. Onward, Hadley, Fall River.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliotts, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Tirrell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Loper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. S. C. Wilson, Wilson, Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Murray, Murray, Derby, Conn.

Schr. Franklin, Brewster, Frankfort, Me.

Schr. W. E. Leggett, Finger, New-Bedford.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Cornish, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Boston, Sturgess, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Honest Abe, Davis, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Uncas, Morgan, New-London.

Schr. Collector, Robinson, Deer Isle, for Tangier.

Schr. John Crockford, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. D. C. Olive, Brown, Camden, Me., for Tangier.

Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Motto, Searle, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sallie Chatre, Simmons, New-London.

Schr. James Jones, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Louisa, Hamlin, Providence.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Mary J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, New-Haven.

Schr. T. O. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Jos. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton.

Schr. Lizzie Taylor, New-London.

Schr. Sterling, Hayes, Stamford.

Schr. San Juan, Jones, Brookhaven.

Schr. W. B. Gomn, Coleman, Rockport, Me.

Schr. John F. Henry, Dilks, Cape Ann.

Schr. Stephen S. Lee, Springer, Cape Ann.

Schr. Fannie Mitchell, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Morning Light, Bowen, Newport, for Taunton.

Schr. Ella Perkins, Kelly, Fall River.

Schr. E. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. G. B. Conner, Terry, Elizabethport.

Schr. F. A. Bailey, Locke, Elizabethport.

Schr. Mindora, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Onward, Bunker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. America, Hart, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Julia Franklin, Newcomb, Virginia.

Schr. Elmira Rogers, Johnson, Virginia.

SAILED—Ship John O'Gaunt, for London; brig Jabestac, for Pernambuco.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. S. E., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 2.—Arr. steamers Norman, Philadelphia; Neptune, New-York; schrs. Elizabeth Ann, Cape Haytien; Lizzie Carr, Matanzas; Ben. Reed, Savannah.

The British brig Magurla, from Santiago de Cuba for Boston, with sugar, went ashore at West Falmouth on Thursday night last, in consequence of having mistaken Buzzard's Bay for Vineyard Sound, but subsequently got off and yesterday was at anchor 2 miles from Holmes' Hole. The captain had died from yellow fever.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 2.—Arr. the steamers J. W. Everman, from Philadelphia; Key West, from Matanzas; schrs. Samuel E. Corson, from Philadelphia; A. H. Stevens, from New-York; Henrietta Hall, from Newbern, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 2.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Minnehaha, from Rio Janeiro; brig Frances Jane, from Porto Rico.

Passed out, ship Intrepid, New-York; bark Guiana, Philadelphia; Winnifred, Rio Janeiro; Mary A. Marshall, St. Johns; Anna Francis, Nova Scotia; Mary Hilyard, Liverpool; brig Bachelor, Cardenas; Magdala, Havana; Alexander Kirtland, Porto Rico; D. C. Chapman, Matanzas; Bonita, St. Johns; schr. Marguerite, Martinique.

Passed in, for Baltimore, bark Adelaide, Rio Janeiro.

HOLMES HOLE, April 29, 8 A. M.—Arr. steamer New-England, having in tow the steamer Cumberland, New-York, for Boston; brig Wm. R. Sawyer, Calais, New-York; schrs. Charles E. Smith, Philadelphia, Boston; Maggie D. Marston, Baltimore, do.; Mary Means, Port Johnson, do.; J. G. Babcock, Georgetown, D. C., do.; Rowena, New-Haven, Providence; John Nye, Providence, do.; Etta S. Sylvester, New-York, do.; Angeline, do., Plymouth; Velocipede, Providence, do.; Ocean Dew, Calais, New-York; Globe, Franklin, do.; Alice T., (Br.,) St. John, N. B., do.; Beatiece, Rockport, Mass., do.; Laurel, Franklin, New-Haven.

Passed by, schr. Emma L. Rich, Boston, for City Point, Va.

30th, 4 A. M.—arr. brig Annie Eldridge, Port-au-Prince, 21 ds., Boston; schrs. Elizabeth Ann, (Br.,) Cape Haytien, 14 ds., do.; Wm. Wallace, Lena Hunter, American Eagle, Philadelphia, do.; J. R. Austin, Georgetown, D. C., do.; S. B. Wheeler and N. W. Magee, Baltimore, do.; Sea Flower, Hoboken, Salem; Telumah, Philadelphia, do.; E. S. Gildersleeve, Elizabethport, Boston; Fred. Gray, do., Ipswich; Caro. Knight, Hoboken, for Boston; Emma A. Crosier, New-York, for Wellfleet; Millie Washburne, do., for Provincetown; Wm. H. Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., for New-York; Hero, Salem, for do.; Anna B. Jacobs, Plymouth, for do.

Sld. steamer New-England, with steamer Cumberland in tow; schrs. Rowena, Arabella, Senator, Loduskia, Velocipede, John Nye, Etta Sylvester, Elizabeth Ann, E. A. Crosier, Millie Washburne, and Sea Flower.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 1—Sld. 30th ult. steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, for New-York.

Arr. 1st inst. steam-ship Cortes, Nelson, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Arr. ships Frederick Paterson, from Hamburg; Intinus, Bordeaux.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 2.—Arr. steamer Regulator, New-York.

Passed in, for Baltimore, schr. May Mara, from the West Indies.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Connecticut, Stevens, from Hoboken for Mott Haven, before reported sunk at Hell Gate, was raised this A. M. by the steam wrecker Justin Tallmadge, and towed ashore at Astoria.

Spoken, &c.

Gazelle—brig, [illegible], from —— for Philadelphia, April 26, lat. 41, lon. 69 30.

J. G. Duffus—bark, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 38 ds. out, April 30, lat. 41 10, lon. 66.—(By pilot-boat James Avery, No. 3.)

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 2.—The steam-ship City of Baltimore, of the Inman line, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 2.—The steam-ship Hermann, of the North German Lloyd, from New-York for Bremen, touched here at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded.

The steam-ship Leipsig, from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived here at 1½ o'clock this afternoon.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—The bark Greenock, for Quebec, broke her rudder and put back for repairs.

Frost, Black & Co.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

No. 6 BOWERY, NEAR CANAL-ST.

PRICES REDUCED.

BEEBES RANGES

The BEST COOKING APPARATUS in use, made, put up and warranted, by

JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., between Centre-st. and Broadway.

COURTLANDT PALMER & SON, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 858 BROADWAY, NEAR 14TH-ST.,

are prepared to buy, sell, and lease property on commission. Will take charge of estates and superintend building, &c., &c.

THOS. R. AGNEW,

GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES, and everything in the line of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune*, Dec. 22, 1869.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

REVOLUTION IN MEAT-BROILING.

THE FINEST CULINARY INVENTION OF THE AGE!

Now Offered for the First Time to the Eastern Public!

THE AMERICAN BROILER,

(PATENTED JULY 2, 1869, AND OCT. 19, 1869.)

Embodying in a plain and cheap utensil—as simple as a pot or skillet, and weighing less than three pounds,

All the Principles Involved in the Perfect Broiling of Meats,

WITH THE GREATEST CONVENIENCES AND ADVANTAGES OF PRACTICAL USE,

AND DOING ITS WORK WITH A RAPIDITY MORE THAN DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER BROILER!

It is one of those rare inventions which, by its economy, simplicity and complete adaptation to its purpose, attains at one leap

THE ULTIMATE OF INVENTIVE GENIUS IN ITS LINE!

It affords to the poor and rich alike the FIRST and ONLY relief ever offered from the

TEDIOUS, TROUBLESOME, JUICE-EVAPORATING AND DYSPEPSIA-PRODUCING BROILERS OF THE PAST, AND FROM MEAT-COOKING ABOMINATIONS OF ALL DEGREES!

It foreshadows the end of the dispensation of FRIED MEATS SOAKED IN BURNT GREASE, and the coming doom of that DEADLY FOE TO HUMAN HEALTH—THE FRYING-PAN!

It renders broiling, heretofore so vexatious, the QUICKEST AND EASIEST OF ALL MODES OF COOKING,

and meats broiled by it

MORE PALATABLE AND NUTRITIOUS THAN BY ANY OTHER MODE OF COOKING THEM,

because it prevents the loss of nutriment by evaporation and otherwise.

It requires

NO PREPARATION OF FIRE;
NO COKE OR CHARCOAL;
NO POUNDING OF STEAK;
RENDERS TOUGH MEAT TENDER BY ITS ACTION;
DOES AWAY WITH ALL SMOKE AND SMELL OF GREASE;
BROILS EQUALLY WELL OVER COAL OR WOOD;
ANSWERS FOR ALL SIZED STOVE OR RANGE OPENINGS,
AND IS EQUALLY GOOD FOR BEEFSTEAK, CHICKEN, HAM, CHOPS, FISH AND OYSTERS.

It broils a steak, over an average fire, in

SEVEN TO EIGHT MINUTES!

And, over a very hot fire,

WITHIN FIVE MINUTES!

OTHER MEATS IN PROPORTION; AND RETAINS ALL THE JUICES AND FLAVOR! WHICH NO OTHER BROILER DOES.

The proprietorship of this invaluable invention having been consolidated—the delay in which has heretofore prevented its general introduction—arrangements have been made by which it is now open to unrestricted sale, under the rights of the patent, throughout the United States and Territories. Each broiler will have the authorized label attached, with the Trade Mark, "American Broiler," stamped thereon.

It has been introduced over a considerable portion of the West during the past year, and over

THIRTY THOUSAND ARE NOW IN USE!

All Sold Under Standing and Unconditional Guarantees, and have given an Unanimity of Satisfaction

UNPRECEDENTED IN THE HISTORY OF CULINARY INVENTIONS!

Thus settling beyond the possibility of question its unrivaled merits.

It is not only

GUARANTEED

to fulfill each and every claim above set forth, but to any not satisfied after trial,

THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED, WITH CHARGES BOTH WAYS.

Dealers throughout the City and country are invited to order on these terms, and families to test it for themselves, with the certainty of its costing them nothing, if not as represented.

RETAIL PRICE ONLY $2.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Now for sale, in New-York City, by the houses below named, in half dozen and dozen packages, who will be responsible to the full extent of the above guarantees for all broilers sold by them:

LALANCE & GROSJEAN, Manufacturing Company, Nos. 10 Beekman and 88, 81 Cliff sts.

E. KETCHAM & CO., No. 289 Pearl-st.

RUSSELL & ERWIN, Manufacturing Company, Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st.

N. R. JAMES & CO., Nos. 22 Cliff-st.

For sale at retail by Stove, Tin and House-Furnishing Dealers generally.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF TEAS AND COFFEES TO CONFORM TO PRICE OF GOLD.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

Are now supplying all their customers with the Choicest New Crop Teas and Choicest Selected Coffees,

AND ALL WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION,

At the very lowest prices at which the present state of the gold market will warrant, as will be seen by the following

PRICE LIST.

The qualities of all grades of Teas and Coffees are kept fully up to the old standard, notwithstanding the reduction of prices.

OOLONG, (Black,) 60, 65, 70, 80, best 90c. per lb.
MIXED, (Green and Black,) 60, 65, 70, 80, best 90c. per lb.
SOUCHONG, (Black,) 80, 90, best $1 per lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) best $1 15 per lb.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.
GUNPOWDER, $1 25; best $1 50 per lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily, always under our supervision, and upon our own premises.

GROUND COFFEE, 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., best 35c. per lb.

Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house Keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 25 cents per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

ROASTED, (Unground,) 20, 25, 30, best 35c. per lb.
GREEN, (Unroasted,) 15, 20, 25, best 30c. per lb.

☞ Five-pound packages of either Tea or Coffee delivered in any part of the City below 59th-st., FREE OF CHARGE.

Consumers can save 5 to 8 profits by purchasing of THE

Great American Tea Co., Head-quarters, 31 and 33 Vesey st.

BRANCHES:

640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
479 EIGHTH-AV., N. cor 34th-st.
300 EIGHTH-AV., N. E. cor. 21st-st.
210 BOWERY, between Spring and Prince sts.
20 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich-sts.
705 THIRD-AV., N. W. corner 44th-st.
302 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, corner Concord-st.
136 FULTON-AV., Brooklyn.
18 DE KALB-AV., Brooklyn.
133 GRAND-ST., Williamsburg.

AIR-LINE ROUTE.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company of Connecticut

ARE BEING ABSORBED AS RAPIDLY AS THE WANTS OF THE COMPANY REQUIRE. The line is located between New-Haven and Willimantic, is fifty-two miles in length, and forms the CONNECTING LINK IN THE AIR-LINE ROUTE between New-York and Boston, reducing the distance TWENTY-SEVEN MILES, and the time about one hour.

One-half of the Road will be completed and Trains running early in May; two-thirds of the total cost of the enterprise has already been expended; nearly three thousand men are engaged on the work, and before the close of the year it is expected the WHOLE LINE WILL BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

present an attractive investment. They bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, payable half yearly—May and November, in New-York—FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT; are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be REGISTERED, with or without coupons attached.

This deservedly popular Security possesses advantages which will always make it a FAVORITE INVESTMENT, and one which must be constantly in demand.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

EMBRACING NOVELTIES IN SATIN, DAMASK AND SILK AND WOOL POPLINS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, ALSO, SILK AND WOOL PLAIN AND STRIPED TERRY, BROCATELS, SATINS, AND WORSTED TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

ELEGANT STOCK OF LACE CURTAINS JUST OPENED.

LINENS, WINDOW SHADES, ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF THE LINOLEUM!

THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH EVER MADE for KITCHENS, HALLS, BATHROOMS, CHURCHES, PUBLIC HALLS, CLUBROOMS, THEATERS, BANKS, HOTELS, and RESTAURANTS, RAILROAD and STEAM-SHIP OFFICES, LAWYERS', MERCHANTS' and OTHER OFFICES.

6,000 YARDS A WEEK SOLD IN ENGLAND!

It is water-proof, wears TWICE AS LONG as Oil-cloth, can be washed in the same manner, is warm and soft to the feet, and of Carpet-like appearance. IMMENSE STOCK ON HAND.

JOSIAS TAYLER & CO., Successors to I. E. Walraven, No. 751 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-FURNISHING OUTFITS, Including CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, REFRIGERATORS, COOKING UTENSILS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.